

# ANNALS OF IOWA

VOL. XV, No. 4

DES MOINES, APRIL, 1926

THIRD SERIES

## DRIVING SHEEP FROM KENTUCKY TO THE HUDSON'S BAY COUNTRY

During the first fifteen years of the life of the Red River Colony, at Fort Garry, the settlers endured severe hardships. But in the year 1830 the spirit of speculation greatly raised their hopes.

With the assistance of Sir George Simpson, Hudson's Bay governor, a number of projects were put forth for the development of the country. Among these was the introduction of sheep from Kentucky. A joint company was organized and the sum of twelve hundred pounds was raised by the colonists.

Previous to this time Governor Simpson, while visiting Scotland, made the acquaintance of Robert Campbell, the son of a sheep farmer of Perthshire. Mr. Campbell was then a young man, twenty-four years of age, well educated. He immediately won the confidence of the Governor. An agreement was made and Mr. Campbell was sent to Red River for the purpose of taking charge of the sheep enterprise for the colonists and the company.

Some time before the death of Mr. Campbell, years afterward, this story was written by him and through the kindness of his daughter, Mrs. John M. McDonald, of Winnipeg, I am able herewith to present it in Mr. Campbell's own language.

Sioux Falls, S. D.

August 15, 1925.

L. C. SUTHERLAND.

*Nov. 8, 1832.* In the meantime another scheme was in contemplation, and plans were being made for carrying it out, and so on November 6 I was instructed to hold myself in readiness to join a party about to start for the United States for the purpose of purchasing sheep, which

*Hudson Bay  
not Hudson's Bay*

the company were anxious to introduce into the settlement. The very limited—and I may add, very injudicious—preparations for our departure being completed on the afternoon of the 8th, we commenced our journey, crossing to the east (St. Boniface) side of the Red River at the Fort. The expedition was entrusted to the command of Wm. Glen Rae, a clerk in the Hudson's Bay Company service. Associated with him was Mr. Bourke, a middle aged retired Hudson's Bay clerk, who was especially engaged for the trip, as were also all the other members of the party except Mr. Rae and myself. We were ten in number, all told, and in case of future individual reference, the names were as follows: Wm. Glen Rae and I. P. Bourke, in command of expedition; Robert Campbell, Hudson's Bay Company; Joseph Rocke, Sioux interpreter, French half-breed; James Setter, our confidential major-domo; Peter Hayden, a middle-aged Irishman; J. B. 'pte Latourelle, a middle-aged French Canadian; Chs. Gaspard Bruce, Saulteaux, a middle-aged French half-breed (who had traveled with Lord Selkirk as interpreter); Clement Fiddler and Dick Atkinson, young English half-breeds.

We had two (or one) carts and horses carrying provisions, baggage, etc., in charge of two of the men; the rest of us had saddle horses. We went but a few miles the first day, accompanied by Mr. Thos. Simpson, who camped with us for the night. At the end of our second day we found the road impassable, owing to the succession of swamps through which the horses could hardly struggle. A consultation was held and the guides reported that the whole country on that side presented similar, as well as other obstacles; and that the other bank was much dryer and in every way better suited for traveling, except that we would be more exposed to the danger of meeting war parties of Indians. Being satisfied that we could make little or no progress through such quagmires as we had already encountered, we determined to retrace our steps to the nearest half-breed houses, in order to be ferried over to the west side, and take the chance of falling in with hostile Indians. This resolve was acted upon, and then we moved along briskly reaching Pembina on the morning of the 12th.

*Nov. 12.* Here Mr. Atkins, an American trader, and two men, the only residents of the place, kindly aided us with their canoe to cross the Pembina River. Beyond this we had no trail, and followed the course of the river from point to point. As we were now entering and had to pass through the Sioux country, we made a few rules which were thenceforth adhered to, viz:—

- (1) Start about 3 A. M.
- (2) Breakfast about 9, if wood and water were convenient.
- (3) Camp near sundown.
- (4) Two to keep watch over camp and horses every night.

Generally after our evening meal we moved off some distance before lying down for the night, in case the smoke from our fire would be seen



by the Indians and draw them down on us. On our return we learned that a war party followed us for three days, but gave up the pursuit as they could not overtake us.

*Nov. 13.* We crossed the Little Salt River on 13th and the Big Salt River next day. We had to bridge both of them. We passed a miserable night on the bank of the former, its water being unfit for the use of man or beast. On both these days we saw herds of buffalo in the distance, which created quite a scare among some of our party who took them for Indian war parties, one of the men even affirming that he could distinguish the feathers in their headdresses. However, these fears were dissipated when some of us went after the buffalo and brought back some delicious meat.

The weather continuing favorable, we availed ourselves of it and pressing on crossed in turn the Turtle, Goose, Elm, and Cheyenne rivers and passed the Grand Forks—the junction of the Red and Ottertail rivers. This place, it may be mentioned, was the debatable land between different tribes of Indians and was a dangerous locality to pass through. Many years before a party of emigrants were attacked there and most of them murdered. The night we camped in that vicinity we were serenaded by wolves, foxes, and owls, which the alarmists took to be war parties signalling to each other, in consequence of which they momentarily expected to be scalped. Every sound was converted into an enemy's signal and every bush into a lurking Indian.

*Nov. 20.* For several days' march the prairie was burnt and our horses suffered much for want of food. On the 20th we left Ottertail River and crossed Traverse de Sioux for Lac Traverse, the watershed between Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, and late next day we reached the American trading post, beautifully situated on the edge of the lake and at the base of the hills running along it. From Mr. Moore, the gentleman in charge, we received a very friendly welcome.

*Nov. 23.* On the 23d we reached the bank of the St. Peters River in time to camp, and at noon next day we came to Lac qui Parle trading post, the loveliest spot we saw on our journey, also located at the foot of the hills. Mr. Rainville was the gentleman in charge. Next morning we resumed our route which now lay along the St. Peters River. We reached the fourth American trading post we had come to. The want of grass on the burnt prairie was telling severely on our horses. They were now so reduced and done up that we had to leave most of them, along with the cart and all baggage that could be dispensed with, in charge of Mr. Leblanc of the post.

*Nov. 29.* We passed another trading post—Faribault Fort. We followed a miserable trail to the St. Peters River, which we forded to the south side, and then continued on through the wood till sundown. Next morning on awakening we found ourselves covered with four or five inches of snow, and snow still falling. To get warm, we started right off, and at dusk arrived at the trading post at St. Peters, directly oppo-

site the garrison at Fort Snelling, at the junction of the St. Peters and Mississippi rivers. We had all along cherished the hope of reaching St. Peters in time to proceed directly by steamer to St. Louis; but we were sadly disappointed to find the last boat for the season gone, the river frozen up, the ground covered with snow, and the weather stormy. Under the circumstances, other arrangements had to be made for continuing the journey, which unavoidably led to some delay.

*Dec. 8.* We were kindly assisted in every way by Mr. Bailly, the gentleman in charge of the fort. A guide, some horses and a flat sled having been secured, we bade adieu to our kind host on December 8 and resumed our journey. On ascending from the valley to the open country we found the snow almost gone, so after a couple of days' traveling we had to abandon our sled and carry our baggage ourselves.

*Dec. 10.* On the 10th we reached the north end of Lake Pepin at night and, after two days' hard walking over the rough frozen beach, Labat's Trading Post, belonging I think to Mr. N. W. Kittson.

*Dec. 13.* As we were starting from the post on the morning of the 13th, a party of soldiers arrived in two wooden canoes with the packet from Prairie du Chien for Fort Snelling. As they had to make the rest of the trip by land owing to the ice above, and as the water was still open down the river, we secured their canoes and sent back our guide and horses by them. In order to crowd all into the two small canoes, we lashed them together and kept on day and night without putting ashore except to cook, till we reached Prairie du Chien at noon on the 15th.

*Dec. 15.* The village is picturesquely laid out along the bank on the edge of a level plain, with a crescent of blue hills as a background. The trading post and garrison, Fort Crawford, are close by. As no suitable craft could be procured here, we had to resume our route in our canoes which were so overloaded that the least movement on our part caused the water to rush in.

*Dec. 17.* In the morning we passed the first house we had seen since leaving Prairie du Chien and were told that we were now one hundred miles from that place and that Galena was still twenty miles distant. Thus we continued, having some very narrow escapes in our miserable craft, both day and night, from wind and ice.

*Dec. 20.* On the 20th the ice set fast and we had to beach our canoes at a point said to be five miles from Rock Island and three hundred from St. Louis; and again we were fated to take up our beds, baggage included, and walk. Our Indian-like habiliments and swarthy faces caused considerable wonder to the inhabitants of such houses, settlements and towns as we passed. The people were very inquisitive as to who (the devil) we were, where (the ——) we were from, and where we were going, etc., all the more so no doubt as scouting parties were then out after Black Hawk, for which famous warrior our veteran C. G. Bruce was frequently mistaken. A garrison with a few troops was



stationed at Rock Island and there were a few houses on the east side of the river. The weather was very changeable, snow and rain alternating, hence roads were bad and camping very unpleasant. Occasionally we would strike a house, but sometimes only one in thirty or forty miles.

*Dec. 29.* On the morning of the 29th we crossed the Illinois River by the Ferry at Bairstown [Beardstown] and next day about noon passed through Jacksonville, prettily located on a rising ground. In this town we saw two churches (the first since we entered the states), a seminary, a court house and a jail.

*Dec. 31.* On Monday, the 31st, our journey led through Manchester and Whitehall, two small villages.

*Jan. 1, 1833.* On New Year's Day we passed through Carrollton where the inhabitants flocked out to see us. The roads were fearful. We camped out in rain all night; it was like going to sleep in a shower bath. Next day we hired a wagon to take us to St. Louis and the following day reached our destination. Thus terminated a journey of no ordinary danger and hardship, performed at a most inclement season in fifty-six days, the distance being about 1,800 miles. It may be mentioned that as some of the Red River settlers were interested in this enterprise, Mr. Rae repeatedly said that he would never think of putting the poor settlers to the extra expense of providing conveyance which would enable us to travel at our ease to St. Louis, hence the exposure and discomfort of the latter part of the journey, of which Mr. Rae nobly and uncomplainingly bore his share.

We remained nearly six weeks inactive between St. Louis and St. Charles, at the same time making diligent inquiries as to the nearest point we could get sheep. In general we were referred to Kentucky, but we thought the distance too great to attempt to bring them from that state, as from the first it was determined to get them at the nearest point possible to Red River at any cost. Messrs. Rae and Burke made a week's prospecting tour up the Missouri to this end in January and from information gained Mr. Rae decided to try the upper settlements of Missouri.

*Feb. 12.* Rae, Burke, and self left St. Charles for these parts, and, to prevent confusion, a county was allotted to each, respectively, Howard, Boone and Callaway. We made arrangements to correspond with one another.

*Feb. 15.* Some distance beyond Fulton, over 130 miles from St. Charles, I parted from my two companions and commenced my sheep-buying tour in Callaway County. I traveled for a week visiting all the settled parts down the Missouri valley below Jefferson City, but to no purpose. Not a sheep was to be had for love or money; in fact there were none, except perhaps a dozen or so belonging to farmers here and there. I received a note from Mr. Rae stating that he and Burke had met with no success, and directing me to meet them at Columbia on

the following day. He mentioned having met a commercial gentleman in New Franklin who would engage to supply us with all the sheep we wanted.

*Feb. 25.* We repaired to New Franklin and a final contract was entered into with Mr. L. P. Marshall, a leading merchant of that town, for the number of sheep we required, which were to be delivered to us on May 1, at a given place in that vicinity. This being satisfactorily settled as we thought, we retraced our steps to St. Charles, which we reached on March 1. The necessary arrangements now being completed and all our party assembled, a yoke of oxen and a wagon were produced for carrying our provisions, baggage, etc., and on March 13, we left St. Charles for New Franklin to be in readiness to receive the sheep on date of contract, and speedily commence our journey over the plains to Fort Garry.

*Mch. 21.* We reached Columbia March 21, where we met Mr. Rae and Burke, who had gone on a day or two ahead of us, and who brought us the vexing and unexpected intelligence that Mr. Marshall was unable to fulfill his contract. Evidently he had entered into it under the same delusion we had labored under when we scoured the country for sheep. He frankly offered to return at once the money advanced him and cancel the bargain, as he had learned with disappointment and surprise that sheep were really not to be had in any number in that quarter. And although the contract was legally drawn up and the party failing to perform his part liable for damages, still Mr. Rae wisely accepted Mr. Marshall's offer, as litigation would have lost us time and money. But we were bound to get the sheep and so perforce had to travel further east. Mr. Burke was ordered to remain in charge of the men and baggage. I was to accompany Mr. Rae, and we started early on the 22nd on horseback on the most direct road through Missouri for Illinois, and crossed the Mississippi at the beautifully situated town of Quincy late on the 25th.

*Mch. 25.* Thence we traveled through the best settled parts of Illinois via Naples, crossed the Illinois River at Philip's Ferry, passed through Morgan, Greene, and Madison counties, via Winchester, Carrollton and Edwardsville, arriving at the latter place on March 28. All our efforts were futile. As a last resource, Mr. Rae decided to go to Kentucky, which we had been advised to do from the first. He made up his mind to go alone in order to save expense. I was to return to St. Charles to await the return of Burke and the men from Missouri, and then with them to follow Mr. Rae according to whatever directions he might send us.

*Mch. 29.* I waited anxiously at St. Charles for our party, but they did not put in an appearance till April 15. This unaccountable delay made Mr. Rae very anxious, as I knew from his frequent letters, so immediately on their arrival at St. Charles, we hurried off for Kentucky. Ten days later, beyond the east branch of White River, we met Mr. Rae



who had come thus far to meet us. He informed us he had the sheep all ready for us near Versailles. He was very much displeased with Burke for his unaccountable delay in upper Missouri; it soon leaked out that Burke had tried to dissuade the men from coming down east at all. He had in fact endeavored to get them to desert the undertaking and return with him to their homes in Red River. This disclosure led to an estrangement between Burke and Mr. Rae and caused the loss of all confidence in Burke for the future.

Two of the men with the wagon and spare horses were now directed to proceed on the west side of the Ohio and wait for us at Madison. The rest of us pushed on and arrived on April 29th at Versailles. Near the town was the farm of Mr. Twyman, who had contracted to furnish the sheep. He had all the sheep collected in his parks and had men busy shearing them. Our party also immediately set to work to get through sooner. By May 1 we had all the sheep shorn, marked and counted, ready for marching. On the 2nd we started with our noisy drove of 1,100 sheep and lambs. Next day we added 200 more to our flock.

May 7. We crossed the Ohio to Madison and there met our two men. Mr. Rae purchased 70 more sheep, which swelled our drove to 1,370. After leaving Madison, though the heat was very oppressive and the mosquitoes very troublesome, it was surprising how well the sheep traveled, averaging ten or eleven miles a day, and sometimes much more over open prairie. We had to swim them over many rivers.

May 22. We passed through Terre Haute, a very pretty town, and ferried across the Wabash. We had occasionally to sell along the road sheep and lambs that fell lame.

June 3. We crossed the Illinois River at Fort Clark, or Peoria. From this point we had no direct road to Rock Island, so a guide was hired who drove the wagon ahead.

June 8. For the first time we saw that dreadful scourge, the spear grass, growing pretty thick along our route, and noticed a few of the awns sticking in the wool of the sheep.

June 10. Since last date we had several bad streams to cross. The flies were extremely irritating. The plains were everywhere covered with spear grass, and this morning five sheep were found killed by rattlesnakes. We fell in with the Jackson road and camped at Rock River. The spear grass<sup>1</sup> was now telling severely on our flock. Before this we

<sup>1</sup>From Dr. L. H. Pammel, the distinguished botanist of the Iowa College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, of whom we inquired as to the identity and history of this plant, we have the following:

"From the description of the injuriousness of spear grass given in the article I am certain that it is one of the porcupine grasses. The eastern North American which occurs from New England to Texas is *Stipa avenacea*. The callus (lower part of fruit) is sharp pointed and might easily get into sheep. The distribution of the above species overlaps the Mississippi Valley porcupine grass commonly known in this section of the United States as needle grass, certainly a name that is quite as appropriate as porcupine grass. Both of these common names indicate the character of the fruit. Our needle grass is *Stipa spartea*. Since the callus is much stronger and longer and the fruit larger, I think the trouble to sheep referred to was caused by this species. A western species com-

had never seen or heard of this destructive grass. If we had known its disastrous effects we could have avoided it by making a detour or by waiting till the grass ripened and fell, and thus our flock and selves would have been spared much suffering and pain. The spears worked into the flesh of the sheep, causing putrifying sores, which were infested with maggots; then mortification set in and the result was the death of the victim. The flies were also a constant plague to the poor sheep which hardly got peace to snatch a mouthful.

June 13. Camped opposite Rock Island Ferry and astonished the natives not a little with our large flock. These same people had seen us in December previous and had taken us for a lot of miserable Indians. After crossing the Mississippi we were employed shearing the sheep and lambs and pulling the spears out of their flesh. This was sickening work, some of the sheep being one moving mass of maggots and matter. All the time the flies were maddening. Burke left on this date to go round by Galena and St. Peters to meet us above the latter place with a supply of provisions. Mr. Davenport, the Indian trader at Rock Island, a very obliging gentleman, bought some lame sheep from us, and

mon in the Red River Valley in western Minnesota and the Dakotas to the Rocky Mountains is the *Stipa comata*. This occurs along the Missouri River in a few places in Iowa and at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. In my Manual of Poisonous Plants, pp. 336 and 337, I have this to say about the injuriousness of these plants:

"Dr. M. Stalker says the fruits of the porcupine grass are a frequent source of inconvenience and injury to living animals. In many of the northwestern counties of Iowa this grass grows in the greatest profusion, and during the latter part of June, the season for maturing and consequent falling of these spines, they are the occasion of much annoyance and in some instances the death of domestic animals. Only such animals as are covered with wool or a thick growth of long hair are seriously inconvenienced. Sheep suffer most. The spines readily find a lodgment in the wool, and after burrowing through they frequently penetrate the skin and bury themselves in the flesh. A large number of these barbs thus entering the tissues of the body produce an amount of irritation that is sometimes followed by death. I have seen large numbers of these imbedded in the skin and muscular tissues of shepherd dogs that were covered with a thick growth of soft hair. These sagacious animals frequently exhibit the greatest dread at being sent into the grass during the season of danger."

"Professor Bessey in his inquiries into the structure and nature of this plant received several responses, one of which, from Professor King, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, was as follows:

"In connection with the two notes relating to the fruit of the porcupine grass, it may not be without interest to say that while engaged in geological work in Dakota, north of the Northern Pacific Railroad, we were much annoyed by the fruit of this grass. Indeed, I found the only way to walk with comfort through this grass was to roll my pants above my knees and my socks down over my shoes. I also observed, on several occasions, these seeds planted two inches deep in the soil with the awns protruding from the ground. It is plain that with the point of one of these fruits once entered below the soil, the swelling and shrinking, due to varying amounts of moisture, would work the seeds directly into the ground."

"The *Stipa comata*, or needle grass of the West, which is common throughout the Dakotas, and throughout west Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, is common in prairie hay, and Prof. Thomas A. Williams mentions that, though a forage plant, and not cut until the needles have fallen so that the stock may not be injured, the fruit of this plant often injures stock to a considerable extent. During the past summer in Alberta, Canada, the writer suffered some inconvenience from the penetration of the fruit through the clothes."

"Some years ago when I was at Winnipeg and Regina and other points on the plains of the Canadian Northwest, the awns of the *Stipa comata* penetrated the skin through our clothes and seriously inconvenienced us, causing festering where the awns were not removed at once. You can readily see that this plant often was very injurious. Similar injuries are caused by grasses related to *Stipa*, like *Aristida*, etc."



sent an Indian guide with us as we were about to enter the Indian prairie where there was no trail.

*June 19.* We moved our camp three miles on to Duck Creek, but were still engaged at the same nauseating work with the sheep. The wool was sold to some people near there, but when they found that we could not take it with us they withdrew from their bargain, thinking we would have no alternative but leave it with them for nothing. We left the ashes behind.

*June 21.* Again under way, with our drove now much reduced from the effects of the spear grass.

*June 25.* A great deal of rain had fallen and the ground was very heavy. Our sheep were dropping off and dying in twos and threes; some of them were one mass of suppuration, aggravated by heat, flies and maggots. We again resumed our heart-rending job of shearing them to the skin, picking out the prickly spears, and doctoring the suffering animals as best we could. For sheer curiosity we examined the bodies of some of the dead sheep and counted the spears imbedded in the carcasses. The number in some cases seems incredible, amounting to several hundred, some of the spears being several inches deep in the flesh.

*July 2.* We were fortunate enough to hire the services of a Fox Indian chief to guide us to the Sioux boundary and also to hunt for us. On July 2 he and Rocke went hunting and brought back a deer, and the welcome intelligence that the spears were ripe and falling to the ground. Mr. Rae accompanied Rocke and the chief next day and confirmed the good news.

*July 7.* From last date we came on by short stages, traveling being still very bad owing to soft ground. From the effects of the spear grass ravages, our flock was now diminished to 670.

(Note: The continuation of my journal from above date till August 7 was stolen from the wagon on August 19, which I regretted much, as it contained an account of the most interesting part of our trip.)

The Fox chief and a companion came with us to the borders of the debatable land between them and the Sioux. Further they would not venture. The chief had been of great service to us as guide and hunter, especially in the latter capacity, as red deer and cabri [caribou] were plentiful. After their departure, our only guide was the compass. Jos. Rocke had a slight knowledge of the country from hearsay, which was often turned to good account. We were often so hard up for provisions that we had reluctantly to kill a sheep for the kettle. This we had to do on the evening of August 7, after effecting the crossing of the St. Peters River, when we broke our fast for the first time that day. We had been following the stream for some days in search of a suitable place to cross.

*Aug. 8.* We now struck the cart trail leading from Lac qui Parle to Leblanc, on which we had traveled in November. It was a relief to

ourselves and stock to have once more a road to follow, and we made good progress homewards.

*Aug. 11.* Arrived at Lac qui Parle, where we found Burke and Jos. Rocke's father. The former had been taking his ease here for some time with Mr. Rainville, instead of meeting us with provisions as arranged when we left Rock Island, this being the main object of his being sent ahead. We were glad to find that Rocke's father was to travel with us to our destination, as his influence among the Sioux Indians was very great. Our flock of sheep now numbered 295 only. We had also a band of 30 horses.

*Aug. 19.* We left Lac qui Parle, and Mr. Rainville followed us to make arrangements with the Indians at Lac Traverse for our safe passage through their territory. We found some hundreds of Sioux lodges, under the great Chief Wanata, planted round Lac Traverse Post. The Indians came in crowds on horseback to see us, all the time shouting and making horrible din, still they were friendly. Wanata paid us a friendly visit with Mr. Rainville and Mr. Moore, the trader. Mr. Rae distributed gifts among the chiefs and presented Wanata with a horse to which he had taken a fancy. We parted on good terms. As we raised camp a chief called Capt. La Guerre, and another came to us and said they would escort us for a few days to protect us from any bad Indians who might follow us.

*Aug. 21.* We crossed Traverse de Sioux and reached the bank of the Ottetail River in time to camp. Ducks and geese were very plentiful. Our two Indian friends kept the pot boiling. To our surprise, Wanata and his brother rode into our camp. They had come on precisely the same errand as Capt. La Guerre. Their presence with us would ward off any danger from prowling war parties of Sioux, and to this end they accompanied us for some days.

*Aug. 25.* We followed as nearly as possible the same course as we had taken going south. We crossed the Cheyenne River. Here the chiefs left us, saying we were now perfectly safe from bad Indians. Mr. Rae gave them presents in consideration of their valuable services. Wanata was a noble specimen of the Indian race. He was tall and commanding in appearance, with most brilliant eyes. His influence among the Sioux was unrivalled.

*Aug. 26.* After breakfast at Maple River, Burke and Bruce were sent on with letters to Fort Garry. On our route we killed an occasional buffalo bull, but the meat proved terribly lean and tough.

*Sept. 3.* We reached the Turtle River and camped; killed some more buffalo.

*Sept. 5.* Since last date, crossed the two Salt rivers and added part of a buffalo bull and a black bear to our stock of provisions. Reached the Pembina River early, but had so much trouble in crossing, the banks being very muddy, that it was late before we camped.

*Sept. 12.* At Grand Point we had the pleasure of meeting a boat



sent from Fort Garry with provisions, etc. The crew brought us the first news of the settlement we had heard since we left. They also brought some letters.

*Sept. 13.* Sixty of our lame sheep and part of our baggage were put on the boat.

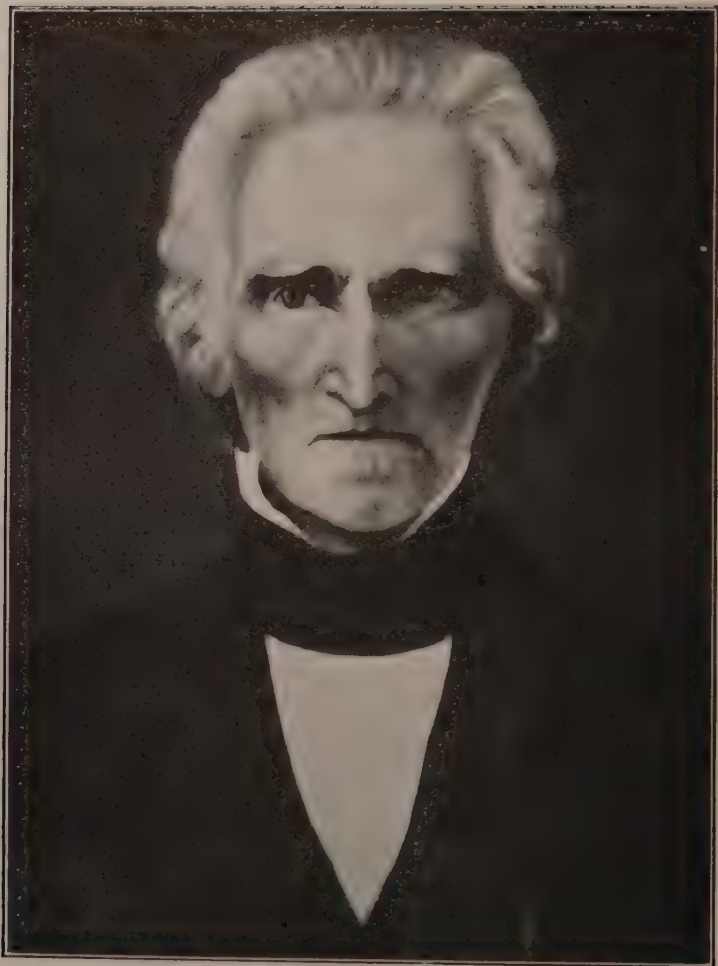
*Sept. 16.* Mr. Rae, being far from well, went on board also. Reached Fort Garry at noon and got the sheep and horses across the river before dark. Thus terminated our long, harrassing and dangerous trip, a trip which was most disappointing in its results. The most of our trouble and the whole of the sad diminution of our flock was brought about by the wild spear grass, and our total ignorance of its existence. Had we commenced the trip with the knowledge and the experience which, alas! we bought at so dear a price, we all felt certain that the enterprise would have been an entire success, and that we would have brought in our flock all but intact. Shortly after our return, the sheep were removed to the farm and I was put in charge for the winter.

---

## INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR IN 1858

---

The inauguration of Governor Lowe and Lieutenant Governor Faville was an imposing affair. It took place in Representative Hall, on Tuesday last, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A large assemblage was attracted to the hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The ladies were admitted to the privileges of the floor on the occasion, and occupied a large portion of the seats allotted to members. Distinguished gentlemen from all portions of the state were in attendance. Not often have been assembled at one time and place so many men of distinction in the varied walks of life. The oath of office was administered to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor by Judge Wright. The inaugural address was admirably delivered and listened to throughout with the closest attention. Of its merits there is but one opinion. It has added much to the enviable fame of Governor Lowe. At its close Governor Grimes gave a cordial grasp of the hand to Governor Lowe and Lieutenant Governor Faville, the convention of the two houses dissolved, and the assemblage dispersed.—*The Iowa Citizen*, Des Moines, January 16, 1858. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)



*Robert Lucas*

First territorial governor of Iowa, 1838-41. From a photograph of the oil painting by Mary F. Murray in the Portrait Gallery of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department.



## INDIAN AFFAIRS OF IOWA IN 1840<sup>1</sup>

[From "Letters From the Correspondence of Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clark, Territorial Governors and Superintendents of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Iowa, 1838-1846."—In the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.]

Executive Department, Iowa Tc'y.  
Burlington, October 23, 1840.

Sir:

In accordance with the regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit my annual report.

The report of the agent of the Sac and Fox Indians have been forwarded to the Department, which contains the views of Captain Beach<sup>2</sup> with regard to the condition of his agency. Instructions were given to Colonel Bruce to transmit to this superintendency a full and lucid report of the condition of the Sioux Indians within the St. Peters agency exhibiting the condition of each band, the number of schools within his agency, by whom taught with the number of scholars at each school, together with a report of missionary operations within this agency; but owing to the great distance of the agency from this city, and the tardiness of the mails between this place and St. Peters, his report has not yet been received.

Mr. Lowry,<sup>3</sup> the agent of the Winnebagoes, has not yet officially reported to this superintendency, and probably may make his report through the superintendent of Wisconsin. For the want of sufficient reports from the agents of the Sioux and Winnebago Indians, I am unable to give as detailed an account of the condition of these two tribes as may be desirable. But I will report as far as the information in my possession will warrant.

The confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians residing immediately on our border, I have visited in person, and endeavored to obtain correct information as to the true position and feelings of these Indians toward our government, their neighboring tribes, and among themselves.

---

<sup>1</sup>Our territorial governors, Lucas, Chambers, and Clark were superintendents of Indian affairs under the War Department in the area over which they were the chief executives of statute law. Their manuscript reports and communications to the War Department were by Senator Allison procured to be released from the government archives to the Historical Department of Iowa, where they remain on file. The accompanying report of Governor Lucas is pertinent and indispensable to an understanding of the situation of the time and subject with which it deals. It has not heretofore been printed so far as we are aware, and is not on file in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We present it because of its value to students of Indian affairs in Iowa, but more especially to afford the Bureau the benefit of it in printed form.—Editor.

<sup>2</sup>Major John Beach was a son-in-law of General Joseph M. Street, and soon after the latter's death, May 5, 1840, succeeded him at Agency, Iowa, as agent of the Sac and Fox Indians.

<sup>3</sup>Rev. David Lowry, agent of the Winnebagoes, was located at Prairie du Chien, later at the Winnebago Mission near Fort Atkinson.

Finding an excitement to prevail among them, which has prevailed with some warmth for the past year, I will submit to the Department a history of such facts, as in my opinion lead to this excitement, together with a statement of the condition of things as I found them in the Indian country, and as they exist at the present time.

The first complaint communicated to the Superintendent by any of the Indians was soon after the payment of the annuity by General Street last year, when a number of the braves and warriors sent word by a messenger that they were displeased with the manner in which the annuity had been paid and disposed of. They asked permission to have a talk on the subject, and were desirous that their complaint should be forwarded to the President, through the Superintendent. The messenger was informed that their request would be attended to after they returned from their fall hunts if they desired it. A few days after the receipt of the foregoing message from the braves and warriors, a letter was received from General Street, their agent, dated October 15, 1839, in which the General states that on the 15th of September, Keokuck,<sup>4</sup> Wap-pello and Appenoose (three of the principal of the Sac and Fox chiefs) came to the agency and desired to have a talk with him; that they were accompanied by a number of citizens who had been at the payment with large accounts that were not paid by the Indians; that he acceded to the desires of the Indians, and went into the council house with the chiefs mentioned and some braves. The Indians said they were in great distress, and wished to tell him the cause. They said they owed money to the citizens that were along, who mostly lived near the line, and that they were at a loss what to do and desired to speak to him. They said when they received their annuity from him (General Street) they intended to pay all their debts, and particularly their small traders then standing around them. They said they told their regular traders, P. Chouteau & Co., so the evening before they received their money; that J. A. Sanford, and S. S. Phelps and Wm. Phelps said to them, the Indians, "When you receive your money from General Street, hand it all over to us and we will immediately pay all you direct us to." The Indians observed that when he, General Street, paid them the amount of annuity that came on, which was \$42,000, that they, the Indians, handed over the money directly to J. A. Sanford, as they had agreed, and expected their debts to be paid by him; that he, Mr. Sanford, handed over a large amount in notes to Messrs. S. S. and Wm. Phelps and went out of the house; that Messrs. Phelps then presented a paper on which they said the names of persons they, the Indians, owed were written and paid by that paper, saying it contained the agreement between P. Chouteau & Co. and the Indians, as made the evening previous. The Indians complained that when they came to examine the list they found it was less by half than they owed. They said they were deceived by Messrs. San-

---

<sup>4</sup>We have followed Governor Lucas' spelling of all Indian names, but have made corrections of other errors of spelling, and have generally adapted the capitalization and punctuation to the style of this publication.—Editor.



ford and Phelps, and then desired before the men then standing by to say so to him (General Street) and requested that he would write down their talk and send it to the President. General Street further observes in his letter that at the time of this council the two Messrs. Phelps and J. A. Sanford had gone out of the Indian country; that in a few days thereafter Wm. Phelps returned and came to the agency with Keokuck and Appenoose and some braves and desired to have another talk with him; that they commenced by saying they came to recall the talk they desired him to send to the President on the 15th of September. General Street states that he had it read and interpreted to them, Keokuck and Appenoose (Wappello was not present); that they acknowledged that he had reported it correctly, but said they wished him not to send it to the President. What we then said, observed Keokuck and Appenoose, was untrue—we made the statement in the presence of those who held claims against us to keep friends with them. Mr. Phelps has returned and we wish to recall our former talk. P. Chouteau & Co. said they did not deceive us. They paid all they promised to pay, and it is our desire that our former talk should not be sent to the President.

The original letter of the 15th of October, 1839, from which the foregoing facts are collected was transmitted to the Department some time last year. The transactions therein detailed are of an important character. They point the most superficial observer to the malign influence that controls the actions of two of the principal chiefs, viz., Keokuck and Appenoose, and explain in a great measure the cause of the excitement that has, subsequently to the transactions therein detailed, existed among the Indians with regard to the payment of their annuities. These with similar proceedings in subserviency to mandate of the American Fur Company have lost to these chiefs the respect and confidence of the majority of their nation, as well as the confidence of the citizens of the territory who have had intercourse with them.

In January last about fifty of the chiefs, braves and warriors of the Sac and Fox Indians came to this city and requested a talk on the subject of their affairs. They were the same who had formerly sent me word that they were displeased with the manner in which the annuity had been paid and disposed of. Some of them composed part of the delegation at Washington in 1837, and appeared to understand the provisions of the treaty made at that place. I met them in council in compliance with their request, the proceedings of which council have heretofore been forwarded to the Department. They complained of the injustice that had been done them in the application of their annuities. The money chiefs, as they called them, received all the annuities that was promised them when they sold their lands and had distributed it among a few persons, and that a great part of the nation received nothing. This they thought was injustice. They wished the annuities to be distributed generally so that their women and children might be supported. They requested me to communicate it to the President as their wish to have the annuities thereafter paid to the heads of families, so that each

could draw an equal share. They complained of misconduct in some of their chiefs and said they were under the control of the American Fur Company, and acted to their interest to the prejudice of their nation.

In reply I told them that the laws of the United States secured to them the right to have their annuity paid in such manner and to such persons as a majority of the tribe should from time to time direct—that as to the misconduct of their chiefs, that was a matter that rested with themselves. If the chiefs had betrayed their trust, they of course were accountable to their own people according to the custom of their nation; that they must settle all their local difficulties among themselves, that our policy was to do strict justice to the whole nation, that I could take no part in their local difficulties but would at all times present their wishes and wants to the President of the United States, and that I had no doubt that if it was the wish of a majority of the nation to have the annuities paid to the heads of families, as it had been done to the Sioux and other Indians, that the payment would be so made in accordance with such wish. Being satisfied with the laws of the United States and regulations of the Department as explained to them by me, they returned to their villages on the Des Moines River, and some time in February those Indians who were in favor of having their subsequent annuities paid to the heads of families held a council and determined to require their annuity for the year 1840 to be so paid, and fifty of the chiefs, braves, and warriors signed a public notice, which they caused to be published in a newspaper printed in this city, notifying all persons of their determination, and warning the public not to trust Keokuck, Appenoose, Wappello, and Pow a sheak as the representatives of the nation, declaring that debts created with their chiefs would not be acknowledged as national debts by them. A few days after this notice was published, a council was called at the trading house of the American Fur Company. The object of calling the Indians together at that place was stated by Appenoose, one of the chiefs in the interest of the company, to be for the purpose of receiving goods from the company. At this council several speeches were made in which Mr. Phelps, the agent of the company, was warned against giving out his goods to the chiefs and charging them to the nation, as they had previously done. (Copies of these speeches, together with a copy of the public notice, above referred to, was some time since transmitted to the Department.) From this period the nation appears to have divided into two parties, which will be designated in this report as the "independent party" with We-she-ko-me-quet and Pashapahow at their head, who are contending for an equitable distribution of their annuities to the heads of families; and the other, the "company's party," with Keokuck and Appenoose at their head, who are contending for their annuities to be paid to a few of the chiefs in subservency to the views of the American Fur Company.

About the last of March, We she komequet (or Hardfish), with a



party of twelve braves and warriors, arrived in this city with a letter from General Street, which informed me that they had been sent as a delegation from the Sac and Fox nation to the Winnebagoes in order to arrange the difficulties then existing between the two nations; that they had descended the Des Moines River, and would wish to get a passage to Prairie du Chien in a steamboat, and requested me to render them such assistance in their passage as I could, stating that the expense of the passage would be paid out of the annuity. I had, just at the moment of being presented with General Street's letter by these Indians, received intelligence from Mr. Lowry, agent of the Winnebagoes, informing me that the Winnebagoes were not prepared to receive a delegation from the Sac and Fox Indians, and recommending that the meeting be postponed until after the removal of the Winnebagoes west of the Mississippi. I communicated the intelligence I received from Mr. Lowry to the Indians, and advised them to return to their villages and wait until the agents of these tribes had made an arrangement as to the time and place of meeting, and I wrote to General Street to have such an arrangement made with Mr. Lowry.

I about the same time received a letter from General Street informing me that there would be a general council of the Sac and Fox Indians held at the agency on the 15th of April, and desired me to attend it. I made inquiry of Hardfish and his party about the council. They said they had heard nothing about it before they left their villages, but said they would go home and if it was a general council of the nation they would attend it. I wrote by Hardfish to General Street that I would attend the council on the 15th of April as requested by him, but was, in a few days after the receipt of my letter by Hardfish, informed by another letter from General Street that the council intended to be held on the 15th of April had been postponed, assigning as a reason for postponing the council that the Indians could not get together at that time, but subsequently informed me that the council would be held on the 4th of May following. Having been absent from my family upwards of a year, I had previously made arrangements to start to Ohio after them about the 1st of May, and having become satisfied in my own mind that the postponed council, to be held on the 4th of May, at the agency, was intended to be an ex parte council got up by the members and friends of the American Fur Company for the purpose of counteracting the proceedings of the independent party, who had declared their wish to have the annuity distributed upon principles of justice and equity to the heads of families, I determined to have nothing to do with it, and I informed the Indians that I would not attend any council at the agency unless it was a general council of the whole nation.

While preparing to start to Ohio, I received a letter from General Atkinson advising a delegation from the Sac and Fox Indians to be immediately sent to Prairie du Chien to meet the Winnebagoes in council, with a view to reconcile the difficulties between them growing out of the murder of some Winnebago Indians by a war party of the Sac and

Fox nation. I forthwith transmitted General Atkinson's letter to the agent, and requested that a delegation might be immediately sent in accordance with General Atkinson's request. A few days after the transmission of General Atkinson's letter to the agent, Hardfish and the same party of Indians who had been reported to me by General Street, in March, as a delegation from the Sac and Fox nation, and who had at my request returned to their villages to await further arrangements, arrived in this city on their way to the Winnebago country, in compliance with General Atkinson's request. They informed me that the members and agents of the American Fur Company, with a number of the company party of Indians, were in council at the agency as they passed. They did not know what they were doing, but were informed by some of the company Indians that other delegates would be appointed at that council. Knowing the anxiety of these Indians to have an amicable arrangement effected with the Winnebagoes, I wrote by them to General Atkinson on the 9th of May and transmitted to him the letter of General Street which was handed to me in March by these Indians, with their names endorsed thereon as delegates. I also stated that I had heard that other delegates would be appointed and would probably be on in a short time. But having made arrangements to start to Ohio after my family in the first steamboat, it would be inconvenient for me to remain till they arrived. I informed him that I should be absent from the territory between three and four weeks. The next day, May the 10th, a steamboat came down and I started to Ohio, and returned to this city with my family on the 4th of June.

I have stated the foregoing facts for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Department to the council held at the agency on the 4th of May. The character of that council, the proceedings at the same, the publications of part of these proceedings and the transmission of them to the Department by a member of the American Fur Company, the order of the Department of the 18th of August founded on these proceedings, and the effects produced thereby on the Indians are all subjects worthy of reflection.

On my return to the territory I learned that a few days after my departure for Ohio a large party of Indians, accompanied by Wm. Phelps of the American Fur Company, J. Smart, the interpreter for the agent, and J. H. D. Street of Wisconsin, who it is said is in some wise connected with the American Fur Company (the last named individual by what authority I know not, appears to have assumed the functions of agent, during the late sickness and after the death of General Street, which occurred on the 5th of May, the day of the council) arrived in this city; that Phelps and Smart, finding that I was absent on their arrival, were quite vociferous in their abuse of the Governor of Iowa; that the fabricated speech of Keokuck that was said to have been delivered at the council had been published in the Federal newspaper printed in this city, and had been copied into several other newspapers in the territory and elsewhere; that this party of Indians, with the agent of the American

Fur Company and their adherents, took passage in a steamboat to Prairie du Chien, and recruited their party on the way by the addition of S. S. Phelps and Antoine LeClaire, two members of the American Fur Company; that this company party of Indians returned in a few days without their attendants without effecting anything towards reconciling the difficulty with the Winnebagoes. The independent party, with Hard-fish, whom General Street had reported to me in March as delegates to settle the difficulty with the Winnebagoes, went up at the same time, but were not permitted to go on the same boat with the company party. These Indians remained in the upper country till after I returned from Ohio. On their return they called on me in this city and stated that they had been among the Winnebagoes, that they had talked friendly to them, and declared it as their opinion that were it not for the interference of the American Fur Company the difficulty with the Winnebagoes could be easily arranged to the satisfaction of both nations. They complained that the company delegation had treated them unkindly, and were not willing that they should go up with them in the same boat.

I also found in my office on my return from Ohio a bundle of papers purporting to be the proceedings of an Indian council held at the Sac and Fox agency on the 4th and 5th of May. On looking over these documents I found them to contain some speeches said to have been delivered by the Indians at that council, also a petition addressed to the President of the United States in the following words: "Sac and Fox agency, May 5th, 1840. To our great Father the President of the United States. We, the undersigned chiefs, braves, and warriors and hunters of the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, in consequence of a difference of opinion of a small party of our nation as to the manner of receiving our annuity, would respectfully ask our great Father to have them, our annuities, paid as heretofore, to our chiefs."

To this petition there were annexed 503 names, if the copy in my possession be correct. These papers had not been transmitted in duplicate according to instructions, neither were there any official notes of their character, or request to transmit them to the Department. I found the name of J. H. D. Street (who is a citizen of Wisconsin, and I have been told was a member of the legislature of that territory, and a warm adherent to the interests of the American Fur Company) signed the papers, as acting for Joseph M. Street, United States Indian agent, but from whom this authority was derived I know not. It was without the knowledge or approbation of the Superintendent, and consequently his official character could not be legally recognized. Notwithstanding the spurious character of the papers and the absolute perversions of truth in the reported speech of Keokuck in every particular when reference was made in that speech to the Superintendent, I transmitted them to the Department on the 6th of August, with sundry other documents, disproving the statements in Keokuck's speech. In my communication I made allusion to an observation Major Sanford was understood to have made in this city relative to a copy of Keokuck's speech. The Department



promptly corrected the erroneous impression and informed me by letter of the 26th of August that it appeared from the files in the office that no report of the proceedings of the council of the 4th and 5th of May last had been received by the Department until the 2d of June, when copies of the papers marked "B," one of which is Keokuck's speech, now forwarded by you (me) were received from Major Sanford, with information that the originals were to be sent by, and through, Governor Lucas to your (this) Department. Thus it appears that in this case J. H. D. Street of Wisconsin, a friend at least of the American Fur Company, acted as United States agent without the knowledge or any authority from the Superintendent, and Major J. A. Sanford, a member of the company, assumed the prerogative of superintendent by transmitting these documents to the Department at Washington at a time when it was known the superintendent was temporarily absent from the territory, and what is to me the most surprising is that the Department should permit documents thus transmitted to be filed in the office as authority and acted upon as such, which was evidently the case as appears by the instructions of the 18th of August directing the annuities to be paid as therein required, and in which instructions reference is made to the speeches of Keokuck at said council. On the receipt of these instructions, I stated to the Department my views thereon. I have subsequently taken some pains to ascertain the true character of the council of the 4th and 5th of May, as alluded to, and the genuineness of the signatures to the petition addressed to the President, upon which your order of the 18th of August to pay the annuity to the chiefs as heretofore, I presume was predicated. I am satisfied in my own mind that the whole affair was a maneuver of the members and agents of the American Fur Company to procure the control of the annuity, and that in procuring names to the petition and forwarding it to the Department as genuine, a deception was practiced both on the Indians and the Department.

My reasons for this opinion are briefly these: Soon after the independent party of Indians with Hardfish at their head declared their determination to have the annuity paid to the heads of families, a council was appointed to be held at the agency on the 15th of April, when at the same time Hardfish and eleven others of his principal men were dispatched to the Winnebago country without being informed of such council; that when these Indians returned to their villages and were in a situation to attend the council it was immediately postponed to a period when it was known that I could not be at it.

I have recently conversed with gentlemen of intelligence and veracity that were present at the council on the 4th and 5th of May, who declared to me as their opinion that there could not have been much more than one hundred Indians present at that council. They said they heard Keokuck's speech. He did not open the council as had usually been his practice—that Appenoose spoke first and Keokuck followed. Mr. S. S. Phelps, one of the active members of the Fur Company, and an active

operator at that council, admitted in conversation with me that the Indians whose names were to the petition were not all present at the council. He said their names were obtained at the towns. Mr. Phelps also said that a gentleman from Illinois, who was there residing at the agency, took down Keokuck's speech in shorthand at the time, and I presume this gentleman had it written out to suit their own views, as things are stated therein that I am satisfied never originated with Keokuck himself.

While recently in the Indian country the petition forwarded to the Department, with the proceedings of the council of the 4th and 5th of May, was introduced by the Indians when at the upper town on the Des Moines River. This is the principal Sauk village and at which were then encamped the greater part of the Fox band that reside on the Iowa River. The chiefs and braves both of the Sacs and Foxes requested the privilege of examining the petition that had been sent to the President, with so many names to it, to have the annuities paid to the chiefs. They insisted that there could not be so many, and if there were, they said they had obtained them by deception. A number of the Indians there present said they had been at the council, and that their names had been put to the paper without their knowing its contents. Some said they had been told that on account of the difficulties with the Winnebagoes the annuities would be withheld, and that it was necessary for them to sign the petition to the President before their annuities could be paid. In compliance with the request of the Indians I gave them a copy of the petition with the names to it, as it had been communicated to me by Captain Beach, and requested them to examine it carefully and to mark thereon all whose names had been procured without their knowing the contents of the petition, as well as all spurious or fictitious names that might be found thereon. The interpreter attended with them and marked the names according to their direction, first with the Sacs, and then with the Fox Indians, and returned the paper to me, marked as follows: Names of Indians found to the petition who either never signed it or knew not its contents—Sacs, 106; Foxes, 70. Names of children found to the petition—Sacs, 32; Foxes, 39. Fictitious names found to the petition for which there are no Indians in the nation—Sacs, 47; Foxes, 49. Names of Indians residing on the Missouri found on the petition—10. Names of women found on the petition—3. Whole number of spurious or fraudulent names to the petition—356. Whole number of names to the petition—503, from which deduct the foregoing, will leave 147 names to the petition that are supposed to be genuine.

The foregoing statements are taken from the paper now before me as marked by the direction of the Indians after a careful examination of it. I have but little doubt but that it contains a statement of facts, and I am under the impression that at this time there could not be 150 names found in the whole confederated tribe that would advocate the payments being made as prayed for in the petition.

A correct census of these confederated tribes was taken last summer

by direction of the independent chiefs and the census book is now in my possession, from which it appears that the whole confederated tribes gave in their names by the heads of families except three lodges in Keokuck's village, eight in Wappello's, three in Appenoose's, and four in Pow a sheak's—in all eighteen lodges not taken, these being estimated at 20 persons to a lodge (which is a large estimate) will amount to 360 persons. The actual number enumerated by the heads of families—1,939, to which add the estimated number of the lodges not taken will make the aggregate number of the whole confederate tribes at this time 2,299—a small trifle over one half their number as reported by General Street last year. This rapid decrease in the number of this tribe presents a gloomy picture. In 1837 they are reported at 6,400, in 1839 General Street reports them at 4,396, and they are now by actual enumeration in 1840 found to number but 2,299. The mind is naturally led to enquire, Why this rapid decrease? They formed a gallant band of hunters a few years since, and brought into market upwards of \$50,000 worth of peltries annually.

The annuities and other moneys paid to these Indians have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Their annuity at this time amounts to \$47,000, and still they are a miserable people, sometimes suffering for want of food and clothing. But what is remarkable in this nation is their opposition to the introduction of schools and missionaries among them. They have never had a school or missionary established within their nation. They have hitherto in their intercourse been under the control of the American Fur Company, and their present condition is a living commentary upon the paternal policy of that company towards their interests. This company has for many years controlled this tribe without a rival. I have heard some of the members of that company boastingly declare that they had broken down all persons who had hitherto dared to oppose their interests, and that they could, and would continue to do so. A part of this tribe has lately become sensible of the blighting policy of this company, and are now struggling to burst the fetters by which they have been bound by declaring their independence of the company, and their determination no longer to permit them either to control their actions as a people, or to grasp their annuities as a pretended right.

The excitement among the Indians appears to have been increased subsequently to the appointment and arrival of Captain Beach among them as their agent. His interference with the inhabitants of the new town, his attachment to the interests of the American Fur Company, and the preference that he on all occasions shows to the company chiefs (as they are called) frequently insulting and abusing those of the independent party, and his request for troops to prevent [trouble] at the payment of the annuity, all tended to influence the minds of the Indians against each other. The company party, having been led to believe that they would be sustained by the agent and company in their pretensions to supremacy over the independent party, became arrogant



towards their neighbors, while the independent party contends that they had a right to an equal proportion in the benefits of the nation's annuity, and had determined not to yield that right.

This was the state of feelings among them when the order of the 18th of August was received, with authority to the agent to call for a detachment of troops to be present at the payment. On the receipt of this intelligence in the Indian country, that part of [the] Sac tribe who were in favor of an equitable distribution of the annuities held a council on the Des Moines River and determined to petition the Superintendent to be present at the payment of the annuity. The petition forwarded to this office was signed by six principal chiefs, and 194 braves, councillors, and warriors. (The original petition with the names thereto as it was handed to me by two Indians I herewith transmit to the Department, marked "A.")

A few days after the receipt of the petition I received a letter from Captain Beach informing me that Major Pilcher had arrived at the agency with funds to pay the annuity. He stated that the detachment of troops had been advised to be at the agency on the 25th of September, that on their arrival the payment would take place, or in default thereof that the Indians would be assembled for payment on Monday, the 28th. On the receipt of this letter I became satisfied that my presence was necessary to preserve order in the Indian country and immediately repaired thither and put up with Major J. Smith, one of the millers, with whom I had been acquainted for many years. On my way to Major Smith's I passed by the agency house. I informed Captain Beach and Major Pilcher that I would be at the agency house on Monday, the 28th, the time appointed for paying the Indians. On my arrival in the Indian country on the 27th I found the Indians encamped in two encampments. The independent party who wished the annuity distributed upon principles of equity among the families, were encamped with Wa she Kome quet, Pash a pahoo, Kish ke kush and other chiefs, and the company party, who wished the annuity paid to the chiefs, were encamped with Keokuck, Appenoose, Powasheak and other chiefs. On the evening of the 27th several of the independent chiefs called to see me at Major Smith's, but none of the company chiefs came near, and next morning when they were assembled at the council house none of the company party came near me, as was the usual custom, but situated themselves on my left in sullen mood, and after I had addressed them, when they came to reply to my speech, they would first come to Captain Beach and give him their hand before they came to me. This I mention as an evidence of the exertions that have been made to excite a prejudice in the minds of the Indians under the control of the American Fur Company against the Superintendent.

On the morning of the 28th I arrived at the agency house, and after an interview with Major Pilcher and Captain Beach, the Indians were assembled at the council house for payment. In consequence of the difference of opinion among the Indians, I determined upon holding a

friendly public council with them, so that all the Indians as well as the white people who were present might hear what I said to them. The Indians were assembled and seated outside of the council house. They arranged themselves in two parties, with as much apparent determination as any two political parties in the United States. The independent party were seated on my right, and the company party on my left, with their respective chiefs at their heads. As they sat before me I cast my eye over the parties to satisfy my own mind as to their relative strength, and my impression was that the independent party as they sat before me contained nearly double the number that the company party did. I did not count them, but a gentleman of intelligence and veracity informed me that he counted the parties as they marched to their seats and that there were 256 in the independent party and about 130 in the company party, as nearly as he could ascertain by a hasty count. I mention this as my impression of the strength of the two parties as they were arranged before me at the council. This is done more particularly in consequence of a statement I saw in Captain Beach's report, when he stated it as his opinion that the company party was the stronger. In that particular I am confident that Captain Beach labours under a mistake, as I am satisfied from personal observation, as well as from frequent conversation with gentlemen of intelligence that could have no motive to misstate facts in the case, and who were well acquainted with these people, that there is not at this time one-third of the Sac and Fox nation that are opposed to an equitable distribution of the annuity to the heads of families, but that a decided majority of the nation are now in favor of that mode of payment.

Captain Beach opened the council by stating that he had assembled them for the purpose of paying to them their annuity, and informed them that their father the Superintendent would address them.

I commenced by addressing them all as brothers. I told them that I had come as the friend of all the nation for the purpose of reconciling the difficulties among them. I called to their minds the remembrance of what I told them at their towns the May in 1839. That having been appointed by the President their Superintendent, I felt one interest in the peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole nation; that they might at all times consider me as their common friend, and that should they at any time have any grievance to communicate to the President, that my ears would be open to listen, and that I would at all times transmit to him their desires. I stated to them that in compliance with this promise I met about fifty of them in council last January in Burlington; that their complaints were taken down in writing and had been forwarded to Washington; that I had from time to time transmitted to the Department all communications that had come intrusted to my care; that I had at all times declined taking any part in their local affairs but had repeatedly told them that they must reconcile their local difficulties among themselves; that the chiefs should act towards their people as kind parents would towards their children; that if the chiefs did wrong

they were accountable to their own people according to the customs of their nation, and that we did not wish to interfere in such matters. I then read and explained to them the various treaties showing that the annuities were by treaty stipulations to be paid to the tribe and not to the chiefs, as some had supposed. I stated to them that the annuity was the property of the whole nation, and explained to them the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Department relative to paying annuities. I informed them that it was their right to have the annuities paid either to the chiefs or to the heads of families, as a majority of the nation might determine, when assembled to receive them. I told them that by the regulations of the Department it was made the duty of the proper superintendent or agent to inquire of them, when assembled, to whom they wished the payment to be made, and it would be his duty to have it made to such persons as a majority of them might require; that I should consider it my duty to pursue that course therein to have the payment made as a majority might direct, had not an order from the Department directed a different course. I then explained to them the order of the 18th of August, and informed them that according to that order the money must be paid to the same chiefs and braves that received it last year. I then had the names of those chiefs and braves whose names were signed to the last year's receipt roll read publicly, and then addressed myself to these chiefs and braves particularly. I stated to them that in consequence of the petition that was made out at the council held at the agency on the 4th and 5th May last and forwarded to the President of the United States, he was lead to believe that it was the wish of the majority of the nation to have the annuity paid this year to the chiefs and braves as it had been paid last year. Whether the petition expressed the real wish of a majority of the nation or not, was best known to themselves. It had been forwarded to the President with upwards of 500 names, and was supposed by him to express the wishes of a majority of the nation, in consequence of which he had directed the payment to be made to them as it had been made last year. Some of the Indians asked the number of names to the petition. Captain Beach stated the number. They said there could not be so many, and that there were children's names to it. Captain Beach checked them by observing that it was witnessed by respectable men and that it was genuine. After these desultory remarks I again pressed upon the consideration of the chiefs and braves, to whom the money was directed to be paid, the importance of their trust. I reminded them of their responsibility to the nation, that the money they were about to receive was the property of the nation and not their own, that it was their duty to distribute it upon exact principles of justice toward each other, that the money when paid to them would be under their exclusive control, and that no white person had any right to interfere with them in its application. I advised them to pay as far as they could all just debts. I stated to them that when they had contracted just debts to citizens of the territory, that they were bound in justice to pay them. I



explained to them the law relative to licensed traders; informed them that no person was permitted to trade within the Indian country without license; that all persons of good character were entitled to license to trade with them and that when license was obtained no preference was given by law to one licensed trader over another, but that all licensed traders stood upon the same footing; that they were freemen and had a right to trade with whom they pleased; and that in paying their just debts they should endeavor to do strict justice to all their creditors without special favor to any one of them over another. I advised them to retire into the council house without the influence of any white person and to counsel as brothers relative to the distribution of their annuity, and for each to act toward his brother as he would wish his brother to act toward him. I told them that so soon as they agreed among themselves and were ready to receive the money, that it would in pursuance of the order of the Department be paid to the same chiefs and braves that received it last year; that they alone had the right to dispose of the money after it was received; that the troops that had been expected were not intended to coerce them into submission to anything that was wrong, or to interfere with their local affairs, but were intended to protect them against any improper interference from the white people, and to preserve peace and order among themselves during the payment. I told them that I had pledged my word to Major Pilcher, the disbursing officer, that there would be no difficulty among them during the payment; and as the friend to all of them I then stood between them and insisted that they should reconcile difficulties among themselves, and to do justice to each other as brothers. I told them in continuance that I had been an old chief; that I had by a long experience found the straight path of truth and exact justice toward all with whom I had been officially connected to be the best; that if chiefs expected to retain the confidence and affections of their people that they [should] listen to their wants and wishes and never deceive or betray them.

When I concluded I thought there were indications of good feelings among both parties, and I wished the chiefs and braves to retire immediately into the council house by themselves as I had previously recommended them to do; but Mr. Le Claire, the interpreter for the company's party, observed that they would according to their custom wish to reply, to which I acceded. After waiting some time Wis she Kom e quat commenced by observing that when they sold their land they considered that the money that had been promised them belonged to the nation; that he had pity on their women and children and wished the annuities paid to the heads of families so that the women and children could receive their portion. He stated that heretofore it had been paid to certain chiefs who disposed of it in a manner that deprived a great portion of their people from receiving any part of the money, or any other benefits therefrom; that, he thought, was wrong and therefore desired that the annuities might be paid to the heads of families so that justice could be done to all. Several other chiefs and braves spoke to

the same effect. Some of them declared that they had heretofore been the friends of Keokuck, but his conduct in the receipt and disposition of the annuities had been so injurious to the nation at large that they could not sanction him any longer in his course, and had therefore left him and his party and attached themselves to those chiefs and braves that wished justice done to all their people—women that had no husbands, the old and decrepit, as well as the chiefs and braves. There were some speeches made in reply, but not one attempted to contradict the justice of distributing the money to the heads of families. They all acknowledged that I had given them good advice. It commenced raining, and the council adjourned to meet next morning. Before separating I desired the chiefs and braves who were authorized to receive the money to meet in the morning in friendly council and determine among themselves as to the receipt and disposition of their annuity, advising them to meet as brothers, with a spirit of compromise and determination to do strict justice to each other.

After the parties had withdrawn to their respective camps friendly messages were exchanged, and previous to leaving the agency house for my lodgings I received intelligence that Keokuck and Was she Kom e cut had agreed to meet as friends and compromise the difference between their respective parties, and to divide the money among the respective lodges upon equitable principles. With this intelligence I was much gratified and I left the agency house for my quarters at Major Smith's under the firm belief that next morning all difficulties would be reconciled, that harmony would be restored to the Indians, the annuities paid and distributed equally among them, and all their just debts paid to the satisfaction of their creditors under the direction of the Indians themselves. But it appeared in the sequel that there was a secret malign influence in operation that disappointed all these pleasing anticipations. There had been in attendance at the agency during the council numerous representatives of the American Fur Company, to wit: Messrs. Choteau, Sanford, and Mitchel from St. Louis, two Messrs. Davenport and Le Claire from near Rock Island, and Mr. S. S. Phelps of Oquaka, Illinois, also Wm. Phelps of the Indian country. This formidable array of personages were, the greater part of them if not all, at the agency house when I left the evening of the 28th September, and some of them were at the agency when I returned on the next morning. I observed that they were the principal associates of Captain Beach, who appeared to be very assiduous in his attentions to the views and interests of these gentlemen.

Early in the morning of the 29th of September Captain Beach came to Major Smith's where I lodged and informed me that in the night Keokuck sent for him, Captain Beach, to attend his camp; that he attended accordingly and was informed by Keokuck that no arrangement could be made with Wes she comequet as to the distributing of the annuity; that Keokuck had requested Major Pilcher to leave the Indian country with the money, and that he apprehended some danger if the

money was not taken away. By request of Captain Beach I accompanied him to the agency house and in conversation with Major Pilcher learned that he had been requested to remove the money from the Indian country; that it had been brought on in paper, supposing it to be the most desirable, as that kind of funds had been selected last year by the agent in preference of [to] specie. Major Pilcher also observed that under the present state of excitement it might be best to have the funds changed for specie, as some of the Indians preferred it; that in about three weeks the funds could be replaced in specie, and if in the mean time, if the proper exertions were made to reconcile the difficulty that then existed among the Indians, that harmony might be restored among them by the time the funds would be on. In this opinion I concurred, under the impression that Captain Beach had stated to me facts with regard to the refusal of the Indians to meet in friendly council that morning, and their disagreement as to the distribution of the annuity. But a different impression was forced upon my mind a short time after Major Pilcher had returned with the money. From what I subsequently saw and heard, together with facts obtained on inquiry from different individuals, I was constrained to believe that this whole affair was a trick designed to prevent the Indians meeting in friendly council that morning, and thereby break off any equitable arrangement that might have been agreed upon with regard to the receipt and distribution of the money. That such an arrangement would have been made by the Indians had they met in council as was expected, I have not the least doubt. This the gentlemen of the American Fur Company must have been sensible of, and to prevent which Keokuck appears to have been used as an instrument and a deception practiced thereby upon Major Pilcher and myself, as well as the Indians, for I inquired of Wappello and Appenoose, two of the principal chiefs of the company's party, when at their towns, and they both told me that they expected to meet the other chiefs in friendly council that morning, and that neither of them heard anything about sending the money away until they heard it was gone. All the chiefs of the independent party say the same, and Wes she Komequet said that he was in Keokuck's tent when Captain Beach came there in the night, that he neither heard Captain Beach nor Keokuck say anything about sending away the money or suspending the council, that he left Keokuck's tent that night expecting to meet in council next morning.

A short time after Major Pilcher had returned from the agency with the money—probably not more than half an hour—while standing in the door of the agency house, I discovered a number of the Indians of the independent party approaching the agency. I discovered by their movements that they were exasperated. I met them outside of the yard. Wes she Komequet asked me if the money had been taken away. I informed him that it had, and explained to him the cause as it had been stated to me by Captain Beach. He at once replied that it was a trick of the company, meaning the members and agents of the company who



had been in attendance, Captain Beach and Keokuck, to prevent the payment being made, and expressed a disposition to pursue Major Pilcher and bring the money back.

I told him that must not be done, to which he replied that he would submit to anything I said. I informed him that the money that had been taken away was paper, that it would be changed for specie and that in about three weeks I had reason to believe it would be ready for payment. The interpreter told me that he heard warm expressions in the crowd of Indians both toward Captain Beach and Keokuck with regard to the trick, as they insisted it was, in sending the money away to accommodate the wishes of the company. When I told Wes she Komequet what Captain Beach told me with regard to their disagreement, he said it was not so. He said they were to meet in friendly council that morning, and expected to have settled all their differences. He said that Keokuck and himself had changed friendly salutations; that he had visited Keokuck in his camp; that Captain Beach came to Keokuck's camp in the night while he was there, but said nothing to him, neither did he hear Captain Beach say anything to Keokuck about the annuity or postponement of the council, neither did Keokuck say anything to him about any disagreement as stated by Captain Beach. He said he parted with Keokuck that night under the impression that the chiefs and braves, who were under the order of the Department authorized to receive the money, would all meet as friends in the morning; that all difficulties would be compromised in a manner satisfactory to all their bands. He said he heard nobody object to the council to be held that morning as it had been recommended by me the evening before.

I had previously told these Indians that I intended to visit in person their new town; that I had been requested by the Department to ascertain the situation and condition of that town, who were their chiefs, and what kind of people lived at it. With the intelligence of my intention to visit their new town they appeared much pleased, and I took advantage of their solicitude on this subject to hurry them away from the agency. I discovered that some of them were much enraged at what they considered a trick played upon them by the company through the instrumentality of Keokuck and Captain Beach, as they thought, in preventing the council of chiefs that morning and sending away the money; and I was apprehensive that if they continued in the vicinity of the agency and came in contact with the company party of Indians that their enraged feelings might burst beyond the bounds of restraint, and that if a collision ensued that it would endanger the peace of our frontier. I told them that I was going to their new town, and wanted to see them all at home the next day. They promised to meet me there, and shortly after this promise they raised their encampment near the agency and proceeded to their new town, accompanied by a party of Fox Indians from the village on the Iowa River that had attached themselves to the independent party. I proposed to Captain Beach to accompany me to the new town, but he declined, stating that he had some vouchers to prepare for provisions delivered to the Indians. I in-

formed him that I would call at the agency on my return. Previous to starting I visited the encampment of the company's party and informed them when I was going, and told them that I would call at their towns on my return from the upper village.

On the evening of the 30th of September in company with Major Smith I arrived at the new town (or what is called the upper village) situated on the Des Moines River between twenty and thirty miles above the agency, where I met with Messrs. Labashure and Goodall, interpreters. The Indians had generally returned and were preparing to meet in council next morning. On the 1st of October I met them in Was she Komequet's lodge. There were upwards of 100 chiefs, braves and warriors present. I communicated to them the object of my visit. They with promptness and apparent good feeling gave me a list of the names of their acknowledged chiefs, braves, and councillors, the number of lodges in the village, the number of families, with the aggregate number of inhabitants, which list is as follows, to wit:

#### CHIEFS—7

We she Ko maquet, Pa-sha-pa-ho, Ah pah wah min ne, Peash Kan an na, An no wa, Shak que quat, Pic man she ke.

#### BRAVES AND COUNCILLORS—22

Ka caw we we na, Nah nah e ke, Nack eat ta we naut, Kal wessa, Mal a ta wa, Mauk e na, Sha wa ke, Mack eat ta nin nah weter, Apip-papissa, Wah sam missah, Am mo wa, Wa pi sha quam muck, Wah pah quah, Ma ke naw, Wah we an na, All a ttak, Sha kee quapit, Na cah e qua kah, Ne kak lak quah hack, Nas he wash kuck, Sha kee, Ack ne kah nepat.

Twenty seven Lodges, 124 families, and 527 inhabitants, as taken by censors. This village is on a beautiful prairie on the north bank of the Des Moines River, and is the neatest looking village I have seen in the Indian country.

In answer to the question whether they had sent out any war parties from that village, they replied, "Look at our town; it is our custom to raise war poles when we go to war. We have never had a war pole raised in our town. When the war party started from the lower towns last summer, we tried to prevent them, and when they returned with a scalp we would not let our people interfere with them in the scalp dances." They said they wished to live in peace with all their neighbours; that there was so much drunkenness in the lower towns that they wanted nothing to do with them; that there had not been any whiskey in their town but three times last summer, and then it was sent up from the lower towns.

I made some inquiries relative to the establishment of schools among them. They observed that it would be a good thing, and some of them expressed a desire to have their children taught. I requested them to think on the subject, and told them that if after mature consideration they should think it advisable to have a school established among them

that we would endeavor to send some good man to live with them who would not want their money or their land, but whose whole object would be to do them good, and to instruct their children. I am firmly of the opinion that this band of Indians will in a short time solicit the establishment of schools among them, unless a contrary influence is exerted to prevent it, which seems to have been the case with this tribe of Indians heretofore. I was much disappointed in the appearance of this village and its inhabitants. It had been represented to me as well as to the Department as the residence of a set of seceders from the confederated tribes, the remnant of the war party who were endeavoring to establish themselves in violation of the treaty of 1832 under chiefs specially precluded in said treaty, when in fact I found it to be the most thriving and populous village in the nation and inhabited by the most sober and orderly Indians, many of whom declare that they came there to get away from the scenes of dissipation that were constantly carried on at the lower towns. We she komequet (or Hardfish) is the acknowledge head chief of this town. He has been objected to by Captain Beach, but more particularly by the members of the American Fur Company, as one of the proscribed chiefs. I have examined the treaty and do not find his name mentioned in it. I find by reference to the treaty of September 28th, 1836, concluded by Governor Dodge with this tribe, that We she ko mequet sat in council as a recognized chief by Governor Dodge, and his name appears signed to the treaty immediately after that of Keokuck's and Pashpahoo's and before that of Appenoose, one [of] the recognized principal chiefs of the American Fur Company's party. There appears to have been no objection at that time to Hardfish as a chief. If there had been, Governor Dodge, who was familiar with all their customs, would have objected to him. This was not done. He was recognized by government as a legitimate chief in this and subsequent treaties, and it seems to me that the company, as well as Captain Beach, is now too late in their objection to him. After a careful examination of this subject, I consider I am bound as superintendent to recognize We she Ko me quet (or Hardfish) as the principal chief of his village, so long as he is acknowledged as such by the inhabitants of that village. Napope, nor any of the other hostages named in the treaty, are acknowledged as chiefs in WesheKomequet's village, as will be seen by the names of the chiefs returned to me and which are included in this report. I have made some inquiry into the history of We she Ko me quet and learn that his father was formerly the principal chief of the Sac tribe who died when he was young; that an older brother was among the chiefs that were murdered by the Menominees some years since; that according to the ancient custom of these Indians We she Ko mequet is now the legitimate head chief of the Sac tribe. He is acknowledged as such by all the tribes except such as are under the influence of the American Fur Company, to whom he has rendered himself obnoxious by his exertions to have the annuity distributed to the heads of families, and his refusal to trade with them. As far as I have



been enabled to ascertain the views and feelings of *We she ko mequet*, they are entirely of a friendly character toward the government and people of the United States. He appears to be struggling for the rights of his people against the frauds of the American Fur Company. He appears conscious that he is right in advocating an equal distribution of their annuity, and is determined to persevere in that demand until it is distributed.

I have reflected much on the condition of these Indians and am clearly of the opinion that any interference on the part of the government with their local policy or internal regulations would have a deleterious effect and ought to be carefully considered, and I would in this place state to the Department my firm conviction that a longer continuance of the restrictive clause in the treaty of 1832 disfranchising certain families of Indians would be bad policy. Some of the members of these proscribed families are among the most intelligent and responsible Indians in the nation and which [who, as] by a treaty clause they are deprived of the privilege of participating in the honors of the nation, they cannot be expected to possess those feelings of friendship and regard for the government and people of the United States that they otherwise would if these restrictions were removed. I would therefore recommend that whenever an opportunity may offer, or a treaty be held with these Indians, that the restrictive clause be expunged from the treaty, so that all the Indians in the nation may be placed upon the same footing.

When about to return from the upper village I advised the Indians to meet the chiefs of the company party as friends, and compromise matters among themselves so as to do justice to all. They said it was their wish to do so, that they wanted nothing more than their portion of the annuity, and that they considered it to be their right and would not yield it. I told them that I would not advise them to yield their rights to the company party, but to compromise matters in a friendly manner. They assured me that it was their wish to do so. On my return I met Major Sanford and S. S. Phelps, two of the active members of the American Fur Company, going to the new village. They made inquiry about the opinions of the Indians. I told them what the Indians said. They replied, "They ask too much, we cannot agree to it." I told them that I was satisfied they never would agree to anything but an equitable distribution upon principles of justice to all; that it was in their power to settle all difficulties upon these principles, and if they pushed matters to extremities so as to disturb the peace on the frontier, the company would have to account to the American people for it. They rather tantalizingly replied that "Perhaps Governor Lucas would have to account for it." This conversation took place in the presence of Major Smith and Mr. Goodell.

On my return I crossed the Des Moines River to Appenoose's and Wappello's villages. I intended to visit Keokuck's also, but the Des Moines River had swollen and carried away the canoe so that I could

not cross over. These three villages are situated in the vicinity of the American Fur Company's trading house. They present a dilapidated appearance. The lodges are many of them unoccupied and torn to pieces, and the avenues grown up with weeds. Each of the villages had their complement of war poles standing, but everything about them have evident marks of dissipation and its destructive effects. A gentleman who resides in the vicinity informed me that during the summer there appeared to be an almost constant scene of dissipation and revelry, that whiskey by the barrel had been landed on the bank of the river at Keokuck's town, and that from the noise and confusion kept up at the towns he supposed that upwards of fifty barrels must have been used by them the season. There were but few families with Appenoose in his village, and some of them said they intended to move to the upper village soon. Wappello's village contained more inhabitants than any of the three towns, but many of the lodges on his village had gone to rack. Keokuck's village I was not in, but from appearances across the river it was in no better condition than Appenoose's. Indeed these two chiefs, in consequence of the part they took last year with the members of the American Fur Company in the disposition of the annuity, appear to have driven from them the greater part of their former adherents, and those that have not joined We she Komequet's village are settled for miles along the north bank of the Des Moines River, and live in lodges near where they raised corn. Wappello, I understand, is generally esteemed by his band, and has more inhabitants in his village than Appenoose and Keokuck both. These two chiefs, after declaring publicly that the American Fur Company defrauded them by receiving their money and not paying their debts according to promise, were overawed by Wm. Phelps a few days afterward to go with him to General Street and attempted to recall what they had said. Wappello stuck to his integrity, and would neither rescind or deny what he had publicly said on the subject, hence the continued confidence of his band.

There is a mystery that hangs over the proceeding of the night of the 28th of September, that prevented a council of the Indian chiefs on the morning the 29th as I had recommended, and caused the removal [of] the money from the Indian country. I have inquired of all the chiefs I have seen except Keokuck, and they all said they expected a council in the morning. None of them had heard anything about sending the money away until after it was gone, and I am myself inclined to the opinion that Weshe Ko maquet was right when he said it was a trick of the company, Captain Beach, and Keokuck.

662  
A man who could have no interest in misstating facts (and one whom I understand has subsequently been employed by the company) stated to me in conversation with Major Sanford on the morning of the 29th, in which was expressed the expectation that matters would be compromised and the money paid that day, that Major Sanford replied to him, "We were too quick for you,"

On my return from the upper town I met some Indians who informed the interpreter that after I had left the agency there was a secret council held by the members of the American Fur Company, Captain Beach and the four principal chiefs of the company party, to wit: Keokuck, Appenoose, Wappello, and Pow a shiek. The Indians did not know the result of the council, but understood that they had drawn up some writing to send to the President. On my arrival at the agency young Mr. Street handed me some documents. Among them I observed a sealed package, endorsed "On service," directed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs." I handed it back to Mr. Street and informed him that it was contrary to the regulations to transmit documents to the Department without the Superintendent knowing their contents. These documents were undoubtedly of a character that Captain Beach did not wish [them] to be seen by the Superintendent. I presume they have been forwarded to the Department by him.

When I consider the difficulties and troubles that have grown out of the spurious documents that were transmitted last May by Major Sanford of the American Fur Company to the Department, and filed as genuine on the 2d of June last, upon which an order of the Department of the 18th of August issued, which has lead to great excitement among the Indians and may finally terminate in difficulty and bloodshed among them, I must protest against the Department receiving any documents that relate to the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs without their having been first submitted to the superintendent for inspection, while I occupy the station of governor of Iowa Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs therein. The people of the territory look up to me as the guardian of their safety and protection against Indian hostilities, and for the faithful discharge of this trust imposed on me I consider myself at all times accountable to the government and people of the United States, and not to the American Fur Company.

(See detached sheet.)

The excitement that had existed among these Indians for the last year has been greatly increased by the late postponement of the payment of the annuity. In answer to the inquiries of the Indians, I told them that the annuities would probably be on for payment in about three weeks (as stated by Major Pilcher when he left the agency). I have been told that the members of the American Fur Company are industriously asserting among the Indians that the annuity will not be paid till spring. This was increasing the excitement and was calculated to dissatisfy the Indians with the government.

Being convinced in my own mind that if the payment was much longer delayed that blood would be shed among the Indians and probably the peace of our frontier be disturbed, I issued an order to Captain Beach, dated the 15th inst., a copy [of] which is herewith transmitted to the Department, marked "B."

The Indians before I left the new town complained greatly of Captain Beach's treatment of them, the particulars of which, in connection



with that branch of the American Fur Company who are trading with the Sac and Fox Indians in the name of P. Chouteau & Co., will be specially communicated hereafter. They insisted on my being present at the payment of the annuity when the money came on. They said they feared if I were not present that the money would not be distributed justly, and that blood would be shed. They said they were ready to compromise with the company party and divide the annuity justly among them. They wanted nothing but their own, and their right they were determined not to yield to the company, Keokuck or anybody else. I advised them as a friend to compromise the difficulty. They said they were willing to do so, and I have little doubt of their sincerity, and I now declare to the Department my firm conviction that if blood is shed among these people and the peace of our frontier be thereby disturbed, that the sin will lie at the door of these members of the American Fur Company, who have been instrumental in producing this state of things. They have the chiefs of their party so completely under their control that they have only to consent to an equitable distribution of the annuity to the different bands upon principles of justice to each, and the difficulty will be settled.

Captain Beach in his report has made unfavourable allusions to Mr. J. P. Eddy, who obtained license last summer as an Indian trader. In justice to Mr. Eddy I must say that he is a man that has sustained a good character for honesty and fair dealings. I know that when the Indians came to this city last spring naked, he clothed them, and when they were hungry he fed them. I was at the trading house of Mr. Eddy<sup>5</sup> at the upper Sac village. The Indians there informed me that Mr. Eddy furnished them with goods of a better quality and at lower prices than the American Fur Company had done. At the request of Mr. Eddy I looked at his books. They present on their face fair accounts charged to Indians individually, with the price of every article specified. I know nothing of the extent of Mr. Eddy's business. This was a matter that I did not think it my duty to inquire into. I know as far as his influence can extend with the Indians, it will be exerted to promote the views of the government, and the suppression of intemperance among them, and I have been assured that the unfavourable allusion made to him in Captain Beach's report was gratuitous and not warranted by facts.

I have extended this report to an unusual length, but the peculiar circumstances under which it is made has induced me to lay the facts therein contained before the Department without disguise. I am well

---

<sup>5</sup>J. P. Eddy is the man for whom the town of Eddyville was named. The "History of Wapello County," edited by S. B. Evans, and published by Biographical Publishing Company, Chicago, 1901, and the "Portrait and Biographical Album of Wapello County," published by Chapman Bros., Chicago, 1887, both say Mr. Eddy came there and opened a store as a trader in 1841, but this hitherto unpublished report of Governor Lucas shows he was on the ground the summer of 1840. Mr. Eddy's trading stand was in or adjacent to the village of Hardfish's band of Indians. Hardfish is called by his living relatives "Weseco-mac."—Editor.

aware of the responsibility I incur by doing so. I am not ignorant of the power and influence of the American Fur Company, or the vengeance with which those who oppose their interests have been threatened by some of their adherents, but none of these things shall deter me from an independent discharge of duty.

In my last year's report I stated that the benevolent designs of government toward the Indians could never be consummated until the power and influence of the traders were counteracted; that they exercised a power and control over the chiefs; that their interests were opposed to the policy of government; that frequently their influence was exerted to embarrass the officers of government in the discharge of their official duties; that the laws were not only evaded but violated by persons in their employ.

The facts detailed in the foregoing report must satisfy the most skeptical mind of the truth of these statements.

The Sac and Fox Indians, from once being warlike and a terror to their enemies, are fast progressing toward extermination. And it seems to me that nothing but emigration from their present residence can wrest them from the avaricious control of the traders, and the blighting effects of intemperance, which combined are fast hastening them to the lowest degree of degradation. I would therefore respectfully solicit the attention of the Department to this subject. I am under the impression that the ensuing year would be peculiarly favourable for treating with them for a cession of their whole country and their removal south of Missouri. The situation of their country has hitherto been described to the Department and need not be repeated. Could a treaty be held with them, in their own country, and the influence of all traders be excluded from such treaty, I have little doubt but that a cession of their whole country could be obtained upon terms advantageous both to the government and these Indians.

The difficulties between the Winnebagoes and the Sac and Fox Indians caused by the murder of some Winnebagoes last year by a war party of the Sac and Fox tribes, and the subsequent murder of two Fox Indians by Winnebagoes, have not been finally arranged. By a treaty concluded between these two tribes last July, the Sac and Fox Indians agreed to pay the Winnebagoes \$5,000 to cover the dead (as they call it) but soon after the termination of the treaty some Winnebago Indians visited the Sac and Fox country as friends, and on their return in company with some Fox Indians, treacherously killed two of them. This murder suspended the fulfillment of the treaty of July, and the money agreed to be paid to the Winnebagoes has been withheld to await the final arrangement of the latter difficulty. While in the Indian country I conversed with several of the Sac and Fox chiefs on this subject. Those of the independent party appeared anxious to have the matter settled. They expressed their wish to have paid over to the Winnebagoes \$4,000 and to retain \$1,000 to be paid to the friends of the

murdered Fox Indians. They thought this course preferable to a demand for the surrender of the Winnebago Indians who committed the murder. I conversed with Wappello, the chief of the band to whom the murdered Fox Indian belonged, and he was in favour of paying the friends of the deceased Fox Indian, but said that according to their custom the relatives of the deceased Indian had the control of the matter. The relatives being in the village, the interpreter inquired what they wished to be done. They said they did not want the Winnebagoes surrendered, that it would do them no good, that they were poor and if the arrangement could be made to pay them \$1,000 of the money that was to be paid by their nation to the Winnebagoes, that they would be satisfied, but observed at the same time that if the money was paid to cover their dead relatives that they wanted it paid to themselves, that they did not wish it to come either into the hands of the chiefs or the company, lest it might be withheld from them.

The letter of the Department on this subject was communicated to Captain Beach, with directions to correspond with Mr. Lowry, agent for the Winnebagoes. I expressed to him my impressions that to demand the surrender of the Winnebagoes would be more likely to create difficulty than to settle the matter the other way, by retaining a part of the money to be paid them. I have not yet learned the result of this correspondence, but trust that the matter finally may be arranged to the satisfaction of all parties.

When I view the present situation of the Winnebago Indians, placed as they are upon a narrow strip of land only forty miles wide situated between the two belligerent tribes of Sioux and Sac and Fox Indians, and bounded in part by the white settlement on the northern frontier of our territory, and consider the unfriendly state of feelings that exists between many of these Indians and the Sac and Foxes, I am firmly impressed with the belief that they cannot long remain in their present situation without collision with the Sac and Fox Indians and perhaps with the inhabitants of the northern frontier of the territory.

While troops are stationed in their country, they may be restrained to remain in it, but no longer, and whenever they begin to wander beyond their own boundaries we may expect a collision to ensue between them and their neighbouring Indians, and probably with the white settlements near the line.

I am therefore of the opinion that a proper regard to the peace of our citizens on the frontier of the territory, as well as the welfare of the Indians, calls upon [the] government for prompt measures to remove them from their present temporary residence to a permanent home south of the Missouri River. The consideration of which I consider it my duty to press emphatically upon the consideration of the Department.

Until I receive the report of Colonel Bruce, agent of the Sioux Indians, I have no information to communicate to the Department further



than was contained in my last year's report, and the report of Major Taliaferro.

To the suggestions in my last year's report relative to a cession of Sioux land south and east of Blue Earth River, as well as the suggestions relative to the laws regulating Indian affairs, I would respectfully solicit the attention of the Department.

Very respectfully

Your obt. svt.,

Robert Lucas, Gov. of Iowa Territ'y  
and Superintendent of Indn. Affairs

Hon. T. Hartley Crawford,  
Comm'r Indn. Affrs.,  
Washington City,  
D. C.

---

## COUNCIL BLUFFS FERRY ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER

---

This Ferry chartered by the Legislature of the State of Iowa, and licensed by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has been in successful operation for the last year. We are now prepared with good boats and experienced watermen to cross emigrants with safety and despatch. The location and facilities of this crossing are too well known to require a description at our hands. The fact of its being under the eye of the Agent and approved by the Indians to whom we make Semi-Annual payments for the privilege of having a road through their country, ensures their good will towards the Emigrants. The North side of the Platte River is now acknowledged to be the Healthiest, Nearest and Best route to the gold mines. We can cross at Council Bluffs, one hundred or more teams per day having three good boats.

Council Bluffs, April 17, 1850.—2m Wheeling, Townsend, Clark & Co.

*The Frontier Guardian*, Kanesville (Council Bluffs), Iowa, June 12, 1850. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

## BENJAMIN F. PEARSON'S WAR DIARY

---

[This diary, beginning July 22, 1862, and extending to February 9, 1863, was published in the two preceding numbers of the ANNALS. The present installment presents Lieutenant Pearson's experiences from October 17, 1863, to March 20, 1864.—Editor.]

*October 17.* In the morning I visited the St James hospital next I went through & on top of the St Charles hotel & there had a fine view of the City & it surrounding, I then went to Genl M P Bankses hd Qrs & reported to him, he is remarkably social & conversational, he ordered me to remain in charge of my men a few days at the Soldiers home at the Planters hotell, I had also an introduction to Genls Strong, & Genl Arnold Chief of Artillery; I then took the cars & went up to Carrollton to the camps & there found the 19th Iowa & a number of my neighbours in it, & learned that many of them had been captured in the fight at Morganzas landing near the mouth of red River I now returned to the City visited the parks & saw the Statute of Genl Jackson on his noble horse, he is dressed in his uniform sword by his side hat in hand I saw also the stature of Henry Clay delivering a speech in Cannal Street at night I went to the City hall & heard a splendid speech by Genl A J Hamilton Lieut Governor of Texas. he flayed all traitors.

*Sunday, October 18.* Early in the morning Col Kent of the 19th Iowa called for me & we took a ramble over the City & we ware in the Old French or 1st Catholic cemetry & the Sisters had just been decorating the tooms with flowers, head dresses &c, the valts are some of them to deposit 6 one over another, & is the finest cemetary I ever saw We took the cars & went out to lake Pontchartrain the wind was boisterous & the seas ran almost mountain high & the white caps broke furiously, after we returned to the City I saw the fine sea going steamer North America when she landed over at Algiers & witnessed the excitement on her & on shore & I got on the ferryboat & got over to see her sink to the top of harican deck she had just sprang a leak. Evening I attended & took part in an excelent prayer & speaking meeting in a baptist church

*October 19.* After I recd orders from Maj Genl N P Banks to go forward to head Qrs in the field with my men, I went over to Algiers & secured transportation for my men on the morning train to Brashear City,<sup>28</sup> I then came back to New Orleans & made arangements to draw rations tomorro morning

*October 20.* At 7 Oc A M I started with my men from the soldiers home corner of Julia & Magazine Sts New Orleans formerly the Planters Hotel after securing Our rations I crossed Over to Algiers & took the cars at 10 Oc & started for Brashear City & arived at 4 Oc P M

---

<sup>28</sup>Same as Morgan City, Louisiana.

we crossed Bayou de Zalme, Lafourche, & Boeuf nice looking streams of almost dead water, the country is verry low level & swampy, there are a few good sugar plantations on the Byous, we saw snakes turtles & Alegators in the swamps as we passed & the country swarms with musketoes & there are some fine Orange Orchards & Banana stalks, this is a small plase perhaps 100 inhabitants besides the darkeys, it is situated on Berwick Bay a beautifull bay & this is some miles from the gulf of Mexico this bay here is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide, I met Genl Ord here on his way to New Orleans

*October 21.* After ascertaining I could not get on today with my men, I got on the Steamer A G Brown, that was ferrying the 1st Texas Cavalry from Berwick, to Brashear City & I went over to Berwick & prominaded about the village it contained I think before the war some over one hundred inhabitants but not so many now the buildings are small one story frames & all show the marks of war being ridled with grape minney balls & shells there is a nice square mound about 20 ft high & about 25 to 30 yds square on top & has a burrying place on top & one tree perhaps 18 inches through

*October 22.* At 5 Oc A M I got my men up & took them onto the steamer A G Brown & at 6 Oc we started up Berwick Bay & took out into Bayo Teche. this is a stream varying in width from its mouth to New Iberia, from 25 to 50 yds Distance from Brashear City, 75 miles & Franklin from Brashear City 28 miles, the stream abounds with fish Turtles Snakes & Alegators all of which we saw in almost countless numbers there are a great number of beautifull plantations, the stream is covered with a kind of floating dock & grass, that obscures the intire surface of the water, the land looks like burnt dirt redish color, the left side of the stream has the finest improvements & the highest banks, we saw the remains of some 8 or 10 burned steamers this day, we arived safe at New Iberia at 8 Oc P M. At 6 Oc P M I tried to preach on the packet, from the first part of the 1st Psalm.

*October 23.* I rambled over the town of New Iberia, in the raine & find it a pleasant sight for a town, except it is to flat the land is more elevated than any place this side of New Orleans, there is a population of some 12 hundred & some verry good buildings, the 130th 27 Ills 2nd Regts Louisiana & 25 St. Louis Colored & 1st battallian of 2nd Ill Cav, are here now & the 1st regulars Inft came in this evening from the front & are going to New Orleans, Col N. Niles of 130 Ill. from Bells-ville is commanding this post & Capt J. W. Wilkin of the same Regt is Provo Martial both social gentlemenn. New Iberia in 1860 had a population of some 1200 & has some over half of that now

*October 24.* At 7 Oc I got my men started from New Iberia to go forward towards the front, a few of the feblest I got into ambulances & we started & at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  Oc noon we in the ambulances reached the camp on vermilion Bayou near Vermilion a pritty little town on the Prairie 22 miles from New Iberia we traveled over some beautifull country level praire much of the land worn out by cotton & turned out, the



21st Iowa Inft & 54 Indiana Regts are at this place I took dinner Seargent Orr 21st Iowa from Ottumwa & I took supper with my Old friend Hugh Brown of Keosauqua now on Genl Ords Staff, Col W B Skates formerly chief Judge of Ill is in command here, this camp is in a beautiful timber some of the magnolia trees are more than three feet over this bayou is a small stream bridged here, here is the Vermilian battlfield, I was over it. I spent the evening with Genl Ords staff & was well entertained & the night I rested in my old friend Hugh Browns tent.

*Sunday, October 25.* At 8 Oc A M I started with my men from camps near Vermilion on Vermilion bayou, I got the feblest of them in the ambulances & we proceeded on through the town of Vermilion, a village of several hundred inhabitants formerly but the citizens have mostly gone now the houses are almost all one storey & small at that principla frame, some frames filled in with mud & not wetherboarded & a great many of the houses along the road are finished in that way & quite a number of french flags are seen hoisted along the way, the country is beautifull, but the trale of armeys are visible on every hand & desolation marks the way, we saw by the wayside the skeliton of a man hanging by the head to a limb the feet just tutching the ground, at 2½ Oc we reached the camps at Opelousas this is a town of I suppose several thousand inhabitants, buildings nearly all one story the Court house is two story brick & now about full of Reb prisoners; soon as I got to camps I was introduced to & reported to Genl McGinnis & requested him to send out an escort to meet the footmen & bring them in, but he said there was no danger & for me to rest easey; Dr Rex of the 33 Ill of the 13th army Corps then accompanied & introduced me to Brig Genl Lawler , I reported some men also to him, I then went to hear Brother Simmons, Chap of the 24 Iowa preach he gave us a good discourse. I then went to see Maj Genl Washburn had a short interview with him then went to see my old friend Capt Noyse & took supper with him he was our brigade comsary on our Tallahatchie Expedition I rested for the night in an ambulance.

*October 26.* At 9 Oc A M I got my men started for head qrs of the 13th Corps in field & arived & reported to Genl Burbridge in camp at Barras Landing; at the junction of the Bayous Tache & Atchafalaya, or Catabla. I arived at 12 Oc. this is from 10 or 12 miles east of Opelousas it is a rich flat country abounding in palm leaf; Devels tongue Genl Burbridge is a young man verry social & communicative I took my receipt of Genl Burbridge, got my pass & order for transportation to New Iberia. I then went to Capt Fee of the 99 Ill Infty & took dinner with him he is Brother to T M Fee Capt of my Co, at 3 Oc P M. I left the front for Opelousas La arived ½ past 5 Oc called on Genl Washburn & Capt M Sternstable assistant Qr Master, & received of him an Order on Capt T D Woodard for my transportation to New Iberia I took supper with Capt Woodard, I then went & spent the evening with Capt Noyse Division Commisary of the 1st division of the 13th

Army Corps, I was quite unwell this day. there was a number of Reb prisoners brought in to Genl Burbridges while I was there. I rested the night in an ambulance.

*October 27.* At 9 Oc A M I left the camp at Opelousas in an ambulance, in rear of Capt Woodards supply train of about 100 wagons & the mane trane of the 1st division of the 13th army corps started out at 6 Oc A M & they marched to Carrion Crow Bayou & camped for the ballance of the day & night we got to their camp at 1 Oc fed our teams & eat a hard cracker, this is 12 miles from Opelousas at 3 Oc P M we started again & arived at camp on Vermilion Bayou, at 8 Oc night this afternoon's drive was some 18 miles. Soon as we arived we got a little supper & I then went to Capt Hugh Browns tent he invited me to spend the night with him so I spread my blanket & enjoyed the evening with him. We passed in sight of St Martinville this P. M. on our left as we came it is on Bayou Teche, & in 1860 had a population of 1350 & perhaps has half that many now.

*October 28.* Variable with Pleasant breeze At 6 Oc A M I called on Genl Lee Chief of Cavelry, who was in camp on his way to New Iberia & I got permission to accompany him in an ambulance to New Iberia. he had an escort of cavelry & we started on our way at 7 Oc A. M; & the train that I came on to Vermilionville does not start out until 11 Oc A. M, & we arived here at New Iberia at 12 Oc Noon; & I secured my transportation from Capt I W Wilkin Provo Martial, & put my things on the steamer J M Brown, but was to late to get a state room & after night I took my blankets & Lieut Alexander Elledge & I laid down on the Hurricane deck At 11 Oc night it commenced to rain & we took up our blankets & laid on the cabbिन floore.

*October 29.* At 1 Oc A M we started from New Iberia on the J. M Brown, at about noon we stoped at Franklin a pleasant village & took on several hundred hogsheads of sugar, & at 4 Oc P M we landed at Brashear City we saw many Aligators on our way down the Teche & some planters are haveing their sugar cane cut & put in their sheds ready for making, at 9½ Oc night Genl Lee had a special train start from Brashear Citty for to take him & his staff to Algiers & I got permission of the Genl for Lieut Elledge of the 99 Ill & myself to go in the car with him & his staff & by that favor we got to New Orleans, or I should say to Algiers, at 3 Oc morning of the 30th & we was detained some by a car that had been run of the track & was in our way

*October 30.* At 6 Oc I started from Algiers, where we had arived at 3 Oc in the morning, & at 7 Oc A M I was in New Orleans, & Lieut Elledge & I went at once at see the Qr Master & we waited untill Capt Juab Mablie A Q. M., Arived & I got transportation, on the Chatoeau, Steamer, for Vicksburg, he said she would be the first to go up the river & was in Government imploy, so we went to her, & found it would not go out this day & then we took the cars & went down to the U. S. Barracks some 5 miles below the City & we went through the hospital & found it in good condition the barracks are on the bank of the Missis-

sippi & the arangement & Shrubery is beautifull, we then took the cars & went up to the city & visited Jackson Square, Lafayette, & the city parks, we then went to the Soldiers home on the corner of Julia & Magazine Sts & put up, & found Chaplain Nute & his lady & Miss Louisa Merits, the Matron well.

*October 31.* After finding there was no boat going north this day, Lieut Elx Elledge of the 99 Ill & I took a general ramble over the various parts of the city & amongst the tooms in the cemeteries & found great preparations going on in the cemeteries for a big time on tomorrow which is all saints day. We had the pleasure of meeting Genl Fitz Henry Warren,<sup>29</sup> of Burlington Iowa who had just arived having been ordered to report to Genl Banks here for duty, he accompanied us & we went to the paymasters department where he introduced us to many officers among which was Major Nicholas N Vidder, chief paymaster, & he paid me four months pay including July, Aug Sept & October. We then went to the Soldiers home & found the Principal Mr. Nute & Lady & the good matron Miss Louisa Merits cheerfull & buisey comforting the weary soldiers, evening I attended & led a prayer & speaking meeting in church on Camp & Peterpisco Streets but flew out but it was a good time.

*Sunday, November 1.* This has been a great day for display in this city New Orleans, this was all Saints day & from midnight last until now 11 Oc this night the streets have been swarming with people, at early morn I visited several cemeteries & witnessed the most extrigant & tastefull display of flowers bokeys & head dresses that I ever witnessed decorateing the resting places of the dead amongst the tooms & catecomes, with burning candles & lamps & many tooms draped in mourning, & banners floating to the breeze & on the american one there vaults for the dead around you, & in this room ware glass vases with vaults for th dead around you, & in this room ware glass vases with candles burning on the outside from the center floated the American flag & from the corners, the Portugese French German & Inglish flags hung, 10 Oc A M Lieut Elledge & I took the cars & went up to Carrollton visited the convalescent camp & I saw a fiew from Van Buren Co Iowa we then took the cars & went out to Lake Pontchartrain & returned to the city & at 4 Oc P M I preached to the people in a large brick church on Camp & Terpsica Sts. & at evening we had a prayer & speaking & it was a precious time. Before day as two up trains ware coming from Brashear City, with the 54 Indiana & the 97 Ills regments the front train having stopt & no signals out the rear train run into it & some 25 soldiers killed & 65 badly wounded. Dreadfull Accident by carelessness. I saw many of the dead & wounded.

*November 2.* I had a short interview with Genl Fitz Henry Warren, made an exchange at the Bank of Commerce James Barker, on James

<sup>29</sup>Fitz Henry Warren, first assistant postmaster-general, 1849; editorial writer on *New York Tribune*, 1861; colonel First Iowa Cavalry, 1861; brigadier-general Volunteers, 1862-65; member Iowa Senate, 1866; minister to Guatemala, 1866-69.



II Barker Keokuk Iowa payable at the Bank of Wm Thompson & Coin treasury notes I called & spent the afternoon pleasantly with the family of Mrs. Mary Carolina Duboc 142 Prytania St, the two sons Henry Alfred & Albert Michel & the daughters young women Louisa Carolina & Clara Henriette, are intelligent & interesting the family is a social pleasant one & I will long remember the pleasant religious interview, we enjoyed together & I received a present from the Mrs & also from Miss Louisa which I will long keep Evening I preached for the people in the baptist church on Camp & Terpsica Sts & there was a time of deep interest, truly the Lord was in the midst of his people my text was Mathew 20th & 8 first verses inclusive the good Lord gave me great liberty At 5 Oc P M Lieut Ellidge of the 99th Ill We had a pleasant time together for some weeks past.

*November 3.* Variable & warm, Morning I went with some Iowa boys to the general paymasters office to assist them in getting their pay, I then went & spent a pleasant hour with the Duboc family, I then went & bought me a Dress coat & 2 prs of gater boots, I then took dinner at the Planters Hotel Soldiers home & took leave of the kind Mr & Mrs Nute & the good matron Miss Louisa Merits & the boys at the home I then got my things on board the steamer Chateau & at 2 Oc P M we started from the City of New Orleans & landed for a short time at the upper end of the city & at 5 Oc we landed at Carrollton & took on cattle & comisary stores, & at 9 Oc night we started from Carrollton

*November 4.* In the morning there was a heavy fog that caused the Capt to stop the boat at some time in the night & kept us laying by until after 8 Oc A. M. at 10½ Oc we landed at Bona Casey & put of some comisary stores the 176 New York Regt is here they are mostly drafted men, it is only a landing & not a town. At ¼ to 9 Oc night we landed at Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana & unloaded some commissary store but the night being verry dark they refused to receive the cattle we have on board for this post & we have to remain here all night. I stroled over the dark city & not one street light to be seen in it there are some ½ doz Regt of eastern troops here.

*November 5.* At 7 Oc A M we loosed cable & started from Baton Rouge It is situated on the first land above Orleans that does not overflow & is pleasant in appearance & citation At 10 Oc A M we ware landed at Port Hudson & Leaving comisary stores, It is a place of more note than merit except as a good military place of defence, being high with abrupt banks. At 11 Oc we passed Bayou Sara & beheld the standing walls of Burned buildings At 4 Oc P M we passed the mouth of Red river & saw two gun boats there

*November 6.* At 7 Oc A M we weighed anchor & started, haveing had to lay too through the night & this late in the A M on the act of a heavy fog At 10 Oc A M we passed the steamer Schuyler, on which I had sent letters to my children & ordered them maled at Cairo I thought

they would get home sooner by it than this boat At 3 Oc P M we landed a short time at Natchez it is a beautiful place on the hill

*November 7.* Clear & pleasant At 8 Oc A M we landed at Vicksburg I went immediately to the transportation agent & Qr Master & got transportation to Helena, but as they were pressing all the boats to take Genl Tuttle's division I rambled about the city & its defenses until 1 Oc P M I then took the cars & went out 13 miles to Black River, to the burnt bridge the country is very broken all the way out & very rough about the river on the side next Vicksburg, I crossed the river on a floating bridge & was out a little way on the bottom, I got back to Vicksburg at 6 Oc P M I went on the flag steamer & spent the evening with Genl Tuttle & staff. I slept on Chateau.

*Sunday, November 8.* At 6 Oc A M I started out on a ramble over the city of Vicksburg, viewing the fortifications & rifle pits in and around the place, & believe it when the present works are finished the strongest, & most effectually protected by forts & rifle pits of any place I ever saw, at 9 Oc I was at the Sabbath school in the M E church south & at 11 Oc Rev Bennet of an Ohio regt preached, after services I had my things taken of the steamer Chateau, & put on J C Swan the flag ship or Genl J M Tuttle's Head Quarters 3rd Division of the 15th Army Corps he commands the division & they are on transports to go to Chattanooga, The Genl has his wife on board & the remains of his little son that died Oct 15th at 7¼ Oc night the fleet left Vicksburg I had the pleasure of seeing my old friends Capt James Sample Adgt Genl of Tuttle's, & Capt Wm Tool & Lieuts Lane & Hen McArthur, & his Brother William. I saw Genls Tuttle Lauman, Buckland & Genl Joseph Mower.

*November 9.* It is now 10 Oc night & we are laying at Lake Providence & have been since 3 Oc P. M. waiting on some of our fleet that are behind ½ past 10 Oc we have just started from Lake Providence, This desolate place before the war was a flourishing aristocratic city with wealth & plenty but now a heap of ruins with a few Negro shanties remaining & not one white person living in or about the place & only a old or decrepid blacks are left to tell of its fall & the tale of their wrongs by their chivalrous masters that have fled & taken with them all that was worth driving of or the two leged chattles & all else that they could get away & now they come in at times since there are no Federal soldiers here & rob their poor old & decrepid blacks of the garments blankets &c that they have had given to them by the soldiers or gathered up about the camps that our boys have left shurely the shivelry are in the streights when the poor Negroes have to keep their old cloths hid to keep the southern whites from taking them & this is true for we saw where they had old garments & blankets hid.

*November 10.* Now clear with cool breeze.

*November 11.* I arrived at Helena at 12 Oc noon on the J C Swan, Genl J M Tuttle's head quarters was on it I found several of my regiment here, I at once on arriving reported to Capt Henry T Noble Chief

Qr Master & transportation agent & asked for transportation & he told me he could not give it to me until a boat arrived as he must name it in my transportation Brig Genl N B Buford is now in command here at Helena he is Brother to Genl John Buford Chief of Cavalry on the Potomac this is a heavy set gray headed spry looking fellow

*November 12.* I rambled over our battle ground of July 4th in this Helena Ark & I fixed up some graves of acquaintances,

*November 13.* Evening I attended meeting 1 qr meeting of the contrabands Rev Wood contraband agent preached & the Coloured P Elder closed text John 3rd 16 & 17 v Capt H T Noble A Q Master & transportation Agent at Helena Ark gave me transportation on the Steamer Homeyer for Devall Bluff

*November 14.* I have been quite unwell at 11 Oc A M I attended the Qr Meeting of the contrabands Simeon Walker Chaplain of the 15 Ill Cavalry preached & I closed for them text Romans 5 ch 6 v Evening Chaplain Sawyer Preached & called on me to follow & close text, the Axe is laid at the root of the tree &c. Page Tyler is the name of the colored man from Ill who is sent here in charge of what is now called the Mississippi Mission, he is an intelligent mulatto perhaps one fifth part white this is his first quarterly meeting here; his mission extends from Memphis Tenn to Vicksburg Miss. I got acquainted with a Truman W Price from Cass County Landing 18 miles below Devall Bluff Ark, he is a methodist & Oddfellow & I believe union.

*Sunday, November 15.* The day was most delightfull, we shipped on the boats for Devall Bluff at 7½ Oc A M. But they did not get started from Helena until 3 Oc P M. the transport H A Homeyer. T J Patton.

*November 16.* At day break we loosed cable from the woodyard at the mouth of White River & started up that meandering stream with four transports under the protection of one gun boat No. 37, the transports are Gillum & Pocahontas. we passed this day without any disturbance but had to detain along for the latter boat which is a slow thing this day we saw no persons neither any improvements of any kind & the country along the river all thus far overflows & from the showing on the trees at least ten feet we laid up at dark & had not got over perhaps 60 miles up the river. after we had anchored out for the night some negroes came on the shore & brought 2 bales of cotton I made the acquaintance of Col. M A Trice A Wealthy planter & Methodist who I believe is in truth a union man he lives some 20 miles below Devall Bluff

*November 17.* Morning so foggy that it was after 10 Oc A M when we hoisted anchor & started about noon we met the down fleete & they had on board the 27th Iowa & 49th Ill Rgts bound for Memphis Tenn. About one hour up sun the Patton ran on a sand bar just at the lower end of St Charles & we ware detained until about sun set St Charles is the first place on this White river from its mouth that does not overflow, & the first place that is to be seen any marks of an inhabited country & it now has a record more barbarous than any savage tribe



here the rebbles shot off the scape pipe of the Benton when Col Fitch made his expedition up this river & when the federals jumped in the river from the boat many of them scalded almost to death the rebbles continued to shoot them in the water while they plead for quarters & ware unarmed & helpless our loss in scalded & brutally shot in the river was about 190. I saw their burying place here the Rebs sunk one of their gun boats & 2 of their transports to blockade our fleet but they failed. We anchored for the night a little above the place where the city was now only one respectable house left, the place is on a bluff some 40 ft. high. Our boat the Homeyer had the Pocahontas in tow this day & we got along better by helping her

*November 18.* We weighed anchor & started soon after day break but soon had to stop & cut & gather wood at 10 Oc A M we was at Crocketts bluff. here they stoped & took on some poles & rales & receipted for them to a Mr Moore who was from home with his gun. I went to the house bought some Peanuts & some milk & corn bread. I gathered here a handkerchief full of excellent parsimmons just after we started from here the Patton sprang a leak & landed against the bluff & the Homeyer lashed fast to her & applied her force steam pump & kept the Patton from sinking we had her in tow a ways at 4 Oc P M we ware at Casca landing here Col M A Trice who lives  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles back got off.

*November 19.* We started from our landing early & at 7 Oc A M we passed Aberdeen a fiew shanties on a bluff  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Oc we passed Clarendon a small place on a bottom that all overflows. At 3 Oc P M we landed at Devall Bluff a place of a fiew Shantyes on roling bluffs above high water mark, but the bottom below town & all the opposite side of the river overflows. I had the pleasure of meeting Genl Rice<sup>30</sup> & his staff & the Rev Oliver Williams here on their way north.

*November 20.* I secured transportation of the Qr Master at Devall Bluff. Early in the morning by Railroad from there to Little Rock a distance of 48 miles, transportation for myself & one hundred men I yet had in my charge, but the train not going until afternoon I put in the time among friends & took Breckfast & dinner with Capt Snyder of the 2nd Arkansas African Decent I had an interview with Genl Rice formerly Col of the 33 Iowa & also with some of his staff also with Brother Oliver Williams At 20 minutes to 4 Oc P M we started on cars for Little Rock at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 Oc we ware at Brownsville station, this is half way. at 8 Oc we was at Bayou Meter & at  $10\frac{1}{2}$  Oc we was at the depot & it was about half past 11 Oc night when I got to the camp of the 36 Iowa to enjoy the hearty welcome from our good Chaplain the Officers & men of the Regt & especially of my own Company.

*November 21.* I was up before lite & out to see my men all ware pleased to see me & I am glad to see our men generally looking so well & am much pleased with the situation of our camps & the appearance

<sup>30</sup>Samuel A. Rice, attorney-general of Iowa, 1856-61; colonel Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, 1862; brigadier-general, 1863; died of wounds, July 6, 1864.

of Little Rock & its surroundings so far as I have seen But I was sad as Capts Varner of Co A & Webb of Co K & 2nd Lieut L. I. Spooner of my Co & a number of good men of the Regt & Brother Calvin Ketcham & Thomas Carter of my company have died since I was sent home but thus is death visiting us on the march, in camp & thus we are admonished to be ready. I received a letter baring the sad news of the sudden death of my sister Temperance Anns son Swearengen the horses ran away with him & threw of the wagon bed & uncupled the wagon & they found the horses fast in the brush near home. the young mans legs fast in the stay chains he held one line in each hand & was dead his Mother was one of the first that found him. Oh what a dreadful affliction for a Mother.

*Sunday, November 22.* Paymaster Maj Witheral paid off our Regiment I attended to checking as the men of our company was paid. Evening I attended our Brigade meeting Chaplain of the 43rd India preached text in Rev the words Worship God; he preached with great zeal & after preaching our Chaplain M H Hare opened or led off in a speaking meeting we had a good time the house is built of round logs & covered with clapboards, the ground is our floor plank & puntion seats & a fireplace in one end of the house

*November 23.* I am Officer of the day in Regiment, and am having a pleasant time of it generally.

*November 24.* I took a ramble over the Citty of Little Rock Arkansas, was all through the state house a good brick building near the bank of the river on a beautifull elivation with a nice grove of pine trees in front of the building I was also through the U. S. Arsenal buildings they stand in a beautifull enclosure some 3 or 4 blocks back from the river they are good brick buildings on stone foundations & I must say that Little Rock is the finest location for a city that I have seen below Memphis I had an Introduction to Maj Genl Steele commanding the forces here, & also Brig Genl Davidson command the cavelry forces in this vacinity. I had quite a pleasant interview with the Rebble Genl Gantt, he is now a zealous & verry Radicle union man, he sais he was fighting for the institution of slavery but he sais the institution has gone up & he has no motive to fight longer for the south he is a brilliant fellow & has made several union speeches recently at little rock he gave me a pressing invitation to call at his office.

*November 25.* I attended courts marshall as a witness Court marshal is held in the U. S. Arsenal buildings I met my old friend Col H C Caldwell of the 3rd Iowa Cav we had a pleasant time he took me to his room in the Anthony house. his wife & little daughter are there & looking well. evening Chaplain Hare & I went down & spent the evening pleasantly with them. I saw Maj Wm Thompson of the 1st Iowa Cav. & Lieut McCormick he & I was in hospital together at Helena the last time I saw him. after we returned to camp I opened a can of oysters & Capt Fee made us an oyster soop & the Chaplain, Capt & I had a good soop we devoured one 2 lb can of them. I saw Genl Carr,

*November 26.* At 8 Oc A M I was at guard mount took charge of the picket guards from our Regt & marched out to the bridge over Bayou Fourche, it is a good high Bridge one hundred & sixty yds across; the water in the stream is about 20 yds across & the water is about 2 ft deep; the bridge is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from our camps on the Pine Bluff road & is nicely located where two points make in toward the stream; on the west side the ridge is sum wider than a big road & looks as though it had been designed for a road across the bottom it is all woods; oak, syprus, hackberry, hickery &c. I was taken with chilly spells & flashes of fever about 10 Oc; with akeing of my bones & misery in my brest & suffered severely the after part of the day & all night. This thanksgiving day our Chaplain had meeting at ——— & at night in our log church.

*November 27.* At 9 Oc A M I was relieved from Picket. I sent the men to their Regts in charge of noncommissioned officers & I got on a wagon & road to camp. I have felt much better this day than I did yesterday & last night. Henry Grages of the 3rd Iowa Cav came to see me this P. M. from Benton where they are now stationed some 25 miles He spent the afternoon & night with me we slept in the Chaplains tent; he is in excellent health & truly we are glad to see each other he had worked for me several years before he went into the army.

*November 28.* I went to the Doctors but did not report as unable for duty, as I have been so long absent from my Regt & the Capt is now reporting He & I put a board around the bottom of his tent & raised it some & put a good board floor in it & the chaplain spent the evening with us. I got a cot & put it in Capt's tent & got my blankets & took my present lodgings in Capt's tent I visited the sick in post hospital which is in the St John Colledge a splendid large brick building near our camp this was used by the Rebbles for a hospital & we found several hundred sick & wounded in it when our forces took the place & Price had built some good Barracks about it that come in good play for our folks now.

*Sunday, November 29.* At 11 Oc A. M. I went with the Chaplain of the 43 India, to the Penitentiary, & he preached & I exorted after him to a motly crowd of Citizens & Federal & Rebb Soldiers. they ware attentive, the text What shall I do to be saived The Chaplain John Williams & I are both quite unwell, at 3 Oc P M he preached in our brigade chapel from the word, Love. Our Chaplain M H Hare closed after him & preached there at candlelighting At 7 Oc A M we had company inspection & Regemental inspection at 8 Oc A M by Maj Rogers inspector for this army

*November 30.* I am suffering severely with paines in my bones & am taking medicine but have not reported as unfit for duty, But I am suffering greatly, but the good Lord is present to cheer me

*December 1.* I have been quite unwell & reported this morning I am feeling a little better this night,



*December 2.* I am feeling much better did not report this morning was down in the city on business afternoon called & spent an hour with Col Clay Caldwell & Lady had a pleasant time

*December 3.* I have felt greatly improved in health the past two days. This day I commenced & built me a fireplace & chimney to my tent & leveled up & put a heavy Iron slab down for my hearth, & I feel some weary this evening, but I have had the blessed privilege of meeting with the brethren in our place of worship & mingling my voice with them in speaking & singing & the Lord was in the midst of his people. Brother M H Hare opened the meeting.

*December 4.* Morning I flowered and fixed of my tent I was verrey sick in the afternoon, some better at night I moved into my own tent & enjoy the presence of God with me. I have Christ as my companion to commune with & cheer me even in my affliction. bless the Lord Oh my soul.

*December 5.* I have been quite poorly & reported sick this A. M. this is the 2nd day since my arival The Lord is present to cheer & comfort me.

*Sunday, December 6.* At 11 Oc A M I attended preaching in the city of Little Rock in the M E Church South by their preacher text Rev 2nd ch & 7 first verses, & in his prayer & sermon he did not utter one word for our Government, army or any of our people & I believe him to a perfect rebble. At 3 Oc Rev. A B Morrisson Maj of the 4th Arkansas Colored preached an excellent discourse in our Brigade Chapple text Mathew 19th ch & 27th v Our Chaplain closed night I attended preaching in the colored church M E. & Rev A B Morrison again preached text Phillipians 4th ch & 19th v his Brother K. P. Morrison closed after him. K. P. is 1st Lieut in Co C of our Reg. I spoke a few words at the close.

*December 7.* I had the pleasure of a visit from my old Friend Capt Cephas McCrary of Co G 3rd Iowa Cavelry & also S C Kimball same Co & Geo Steel of the 2nd Iowa Inf & I have had a pleasant day. I laid up a brick place in a tent adjoining my own for our man to do our cooking in & Capt McCrary joked me some for always being among the brick & said he expected always to find me near a pile of bricks.

*December 8.* Forenoon I attended Court Martial in the U. S. Arceenal building, it was in the case of James G Davison of our Company who left us at Helena about the 23 of Feb last & we supposed he had deserted, but he sais he went a little out of the picket line on a little Iland just above Helena to get some greens & he & Thomas Johnson of our Co was taken by the gurrillas & taken some distance together then he sais they ware separated since which time he has had no knowledge of Johnson In the above case of J G Davison he was not found guilty of intentional desertion but found guilty of absence without leave as he had no business beyond the picket lines, & the decision read on dress perade Dec 16th is that he forfeight to the Government eight months pay.

*December 9.* I went down into the city about 9 Oc A M. & I detected a man by the name of John McGuire buying a lot of lead & heard him speak to another neighbour of his from near the hot springs about powder he had bought I went across the street & got some guards & arested four fellows two country & two town larks. Evening I attended church at the church of the Contrabands & endeavored to preach to them we had a good meeting

*December 10.* I had charge of the fatigue men of our Regt working on the fort, Col Caldwell & his Lady was out to see the Chaplain & I this P. M. & they remained until I came in this evening. they are in excellent health we had a pleasant little interview. I attended meeting in our log church this evening & we had a soul cheering time it was a prayer & speaking meeting & the power of God was with us & many asked the prayers of his children, & among the number was Capt Brown of Co D 43rd India, truly the Lord was with us.

*December 11.* Evening I attended our meeting it was prayer & speaking, the time was all occupied & quite an interesting feeling was manifest. I have had great mental exercise this day & almost constant rising hopes & fears that have in a degree unmanned me, but I am trusting in God for future good on earth for me & mine & happiness in heaven

*December 12.* Forenoon I kept in my tent haveing slept but little last night, & haveing great mental labour this day afternoon I went down into the city a little while & at 2 Oc P M I went out to the 29th Iowa Infy, to witness the companys drill in the manuel of arms, for prizes the 1st prize \$30.00 the 2nd \$20.00 & the 3rd \$10.00 to be given to the 3 companys that the judges desided performed best Evening I attended our meeting & I had to open by an exhortation & we had a good time & a number asked our prayers, truly it was a good time.

*Sunday, December 13.* Morning I had the company out in inspection. Capt Fee was brigade officer of the day at 10 Oc A. M. I attended the colored Sabbath School. at 11 Oc I preached in the M E Church of the colored people, text, James 4th & middle clause of the 14th v, the Rev Chaplain of the 3rd Minesota Infy Vols closed after me we had a refreshing time. I took a collection & got several dollars & had it delivered to a colored Sergeant of the 4th Arkansas to buy tin cups plates & spoons for that regiment. By the Request of Mrs Vance I accompanied Rev McGraw of the M E C South a refugee from the Rebbls, to her house & took dinner with them had a pleasant interview Afternoon I had our Co out on Dress parade At night I tried to preach again to the colored people from Mathew 7th ch 21 & 23 verses inclusive the Lord gave me great liberty & victory was truly on the Lord's side & the shouts of victory ware numerous, before I closed I gave an oppertunity for any who desired the prayers of the church who ware not religious to arise & some 40 soldiers arose near  $\frac{1}{2}$  of them white & also some citizens arose, there was several conversions & one colored soldier was laying in an unconscious state when I left.

*December 14.* 2 Oc P. M. we had Battalion inspection Lieut Swigette of Co B was the Inspector Evening Our good Chaplain & I went to the colored peoples church he preached & I exhorted & the Lord was with us, & numerous shouts of victory was heard in the camp of Israel Text Matthew 6th 33 verse

*December 15.* Evening I went to the M E Church Colored & Lieut K P Morrison of Co C our Reg preached & I exhorted after him, text Matthew 6th 33rd same as Brother M H Hare preached from last night, we had a good time several ware at the alter for prayers & we came away & left them with zealous labourers praying with them, we were fortunate to get to our quarters between showers & got but little raine on us.

*December 16.* Almost incessant & verry heavy rain from midnight & untill 4 Oc this P. M. when the raine seaced, a high wind set in & has been roaring with seeming fury & turning cold. I have had a bad day of it being officer of the day, but such is soldiering.

*December 17.* After I was relieved as Officer of the day I layed up a fire place & put up the chimney to the roof for our Adjatant in a cabin he has built to his tent. the mud froze to the brick almost as fast as I laid them, evening I attended & took part in a prayer & speaking meeting in our log church we had a good meeting.

*December 18.* I have suffered severely with rheumatism in my arms & legs.

*December 19.* At 2 Oc P. M. there was a grand review of the troops here by Genl Salomon the line of Infantry extended intirely across the prairie between the Arcenal building & the St John Colledge & our Regt which was on the right of the line and our position in the line, in the open timber & the 43 Indianna next to us was partly in the open timber, we made a fine appearance & had a formidable looking line & our Cavalry & artillery had no attracting appearance to Rebbls.

*Sunday, December 20.* At 8 Oc A M we had company inspection & my old friend Henry Grages of the 3rd Iowa Cav came early in the morning to see me & spent an hour with me, at 9½ Oc A M. I accompanied our Chaplain & Chap Williams of the 43 Indiana over the river to the camps of the 3 Ark Cavalry near Big Rock. Brother Hare preached from Romans 12th 1st & Brother Williams exhorted we had a verry pleasant time. I remained & preached to them at 2 Oc P M from the 1st Psalm & a missionary Baptist a refugee from the rebbles closed after me he has one son that Deserted the Rebs in that regt & one they took again we had a pleasant meeting at night Brother Hare preached in our log church text & he overcame by the blood of Christ & the word of their testimony & we closed by a speaking meeting.

*December 21.* At 6 Oc A M Capt Fee started out in command of a forageing party with five days rations he had 80 men & one Lieut from our Regt & he had a train of 60 wagons to guard I am suffering severely with rheumatism & will have to be in command of the Co until he returns. I have the blues bad.



*December 22.* I suffered with rheutism & was not well & appeared under a heavy cloud, but by 10 Oc I felt much better & by noon had sunshine to my Soul. Several old friends called to see me & Charles Shepherd & Benton Hartzell of the 3 Iowa Cav. Co G. took dinner with me, they are from Keosauqua & used to work for me. After church was out, at town Chaplain M H Hare & Capt Joy of Co B came into my tent & spent a couple of hours & we had something of an argument Capt Joy bitterly opposed the doings at the meeting. Some men ware struck down by the power of God & it did not suit his notion & we had a discussion & I got almost shouting happy & when they left I sit out on the woodpile & viewed the moon stars & passing clouds & then went into my tent & wrote some poetry.

*December 23.* I wrote an article for the Republican on the policy of having Citizen Clerks.

*December 24.* I was on guard mount & took charge of the picket guards & marched them out on the pine bluff to the Bridge over Bayou Fourche & relieved the old pickets & took charge of the post. I suffered seriously with rheumatism. I was favoured in going out I put the men in charge of a Sergeant to march them out & I got on a wagon & went out in advance every thing passed off smoothly but I suffered considerable with Rheumatism

*December 25.* I was relieved at 9 Oc A M from my picket post & went into camp & had to remain in charge of the Co. the Capt got in of his foraging expedition at 4 Oc P M. My old Friend Henry Grages came in to see me & Stayed all night, we went to our Brigade Chapple to Church at candlelighting we had a good prayer & speaking meeting. H Grages brought me a fine fat chicken nicely dressed. About 9 Oc night while we sit in my tent we heard 5 shots fired & soon I was called on to send a man armed & equipped immediately to Brigade head quarters & I also went along it only being about 60 yds from my tent & I there found that two of the 43 India blacklegs names Hall & Brunson had exchanged a few shots at each other. hall was wounded in the leg & Brunson shot in the breast thought to be mortal wound & the fus is the result of a gambling grudge, & Brunson gets but little sympathy as he shot & killed a soldier in Helena this state one year ago this night

*December 26.* Now at 10 Oc night raining hard I am in the Camps of the 3 Iowa Cavelry 2 miles south of Little Rock & I am in tent with Henry Grages Enoch Hunter John Row Seargent John F. Watkins, Co G we have had a pleasant evening of it though the raine spatters hard on the tents. I have seen many of my old friends & acquaintances, they are just commencing to find their strength for the veteran service I went from my Camp this A M to the city in Company with H Grages, & I called to see Col Clay Caldwell & his Lady he was not in. I also called to see judge Vances family, at 2 Oc we was to have had a grand review but it has been deferred on the account of the raine. At 2 Oc P M Henry Grages came in & brought a horse for me to ride out here

*Sunday, December 27.* I enjoyed my self well in the 3 Iowa Cav with many of my old friends & brethren with whom I have had many happy seasons. I took dinner with Capt McCrary of Co G 3 Iowa Cav At 1 Oc P M I left for my own Regt Henry Grages furnished me a horse to ride Brother David Smith, E Hunter, F Stull, David Miller & H Grages came in & took supper with me. At 2 Oc P M we attended our Brigade Chapple Brother Hare Preached Evening Brother D B Smith of the 3rd Iowa Cav preached text One thing is needful Chaplain Williams of the 43 Ind exhorted after him & we then had a short speaking meeting & we had a time of great interest the Lord was in the midst of his people

*December 28.* Capt Fee was brigade officer of the day I was in command of the company Evening I attended our brigade Chapple & took part in the cervice we had a precious good time.

*December 29.* I am Officer of the day & dismissed from the guard house this A M two men of Co H they ware put in for being out with their guns in violation of orders, & I arrested F Hall & John Grass of my Co & Clark & Riley of Co B. & put them in the guard house for absenting themselves from the fatigue party of the fortifications. I had a detail of men & two Sargeants & cleared up the parade ground. I had the pleasure of an introduction by Chaplain Hare to the Revs Bishop E R Ames, Rev Dr W L Harris, the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, & Rev I K Moshear Lieut of the 18th Ill Infty accompanied them to our camps he is a zealous Minister as well as a zealous Union man

*December 30.* At 10 Oc A M. we was out on Grand review, Brig Genl Steele & Genl Salomon reviewed us. At candlelighting I attended church in the city of Little Rock at the M E Church tonight, it was this day turned over to us by Genl Steele in accordance with the Orders from the Secretary of war to commandants in the revolted states, Bishop Ames brought the order here yesterday & haveing accomplished his mission here in that business & apointed our Chaplain M H Hare to take charge of the churches in this & Pine Bluff & to act as presiding Elder, he the Bishop leaves on his mission in the morning for the south as far as New Orleans. Rev I K Moshear Lieut 18 Ill preached to night text Jeremiah 8th 22nd & there was a good meeting & one soldier forward to be prayed for. A Rebble spy Dodd was arrested at the picket lines this day.

*December 31.* Now 10 Oc night it is clear & the wind is raging furiously, & it is freezing fast even in my tent it has been freezing all day; there is snow drifts about our tents two feet deep but many places there is nothing but sleet left the snow is mostly in drifts. We ware mustered today by company in our barracks The snow blew into our brigade Chapple so much that it prevented our Chaplain from holding his meeting tonight, & he went with me down to the city to the church in his charge there. I preached & he closed after me text Rev 22nd

17th. the house was not comfortable & we closed before 9 Oc. I watched in my tent until most 1 Oc A M Jan 1

*Jan. 1, 1864.* Clear with cold north west wind it has been freezeing all day & is freezeing verry hard tonight, yesterday was the most severe day this far of the winter, it sleated hailed & snowed all day & there was a dreadfull furious wind threighteing the distruction of our camps, the snow drifts are about our camps in places over two feet deep Our morning report shows an agrigate of 72 in Our Co. G. & this morning one year ago Our agragate was 98. & that morning we went on shore & pitched our tents in Helena Ark. I look over the past year & I feel sad Our Co. Numbers 26 less. 12 [?] of which are dead includeing 2nd Lieut L L Spooner Orderly Sergt R Murdock & Corp R B Rice, the 3 above named are buried in Iowa the others lay in different places in the traitorous south, far from home & those dearest to them on earth, Such are the fortunes of war I preached last night in the City our Chaplain M H Hare closed after me Text Rev 22 17 At 10½ Oc A M I attended & opened a speaking meeting in the city we had a good time & At candle lighting I preached text 1st Peter 1st 24 & 25. & Lieut I E Mosher Preacher in charge now closed after me, we had a good time

*Jan. 2.* It is fine sleighing here at Little Rock Ark but there are no sleighs Our Soldiers have made some jumpers & a fiew of the cavelry are enjoying the sleighing. The Arkansas River is now frozen over at this city & the Citizens say it has not been frozen over here since eleven years ago this winter It is now ½ past 11 Oc night & Henry Grages of the 3 Iowa Cav who has been spending the evening with me has just started to his Regt in the storm of snow & hail that is now falling

*Sunday, Jan. 3.* Cloudy & cold with raine sleete hail & snow, & the sleighing excellent, the ground is covered with ice that makes the traveling on foot, almost dangerous & many a soldier has lost his footing & fell on the ice causing merrymment & lafture this day I was Regimental Officer of the day & enjoyed the Storm & ice as well as I could expect for an Old man, but I kept my feet & have no faul to record against myself, Capt Fee was Brigade Officer of the day, & he removed several bold women from the woods beyond our Camp to the Provo Marshal & he lodged them in Jail, at night Capt opened a can of Our Oysters that I brought here, & he made us a good Oyster soop, after which we made us a nice mess of lases candy & Capt & Orderly Sergt Boston & I had a good time generally.

*Jan. 4.* Cloudy & cold with an ocasional shower of rain that froze as fast as it fell & a heavy mist all the ballance of the day, which makes the timber ready to break down with the weight of sleight upon them, & the ground is covered with a perfect glare of ice, & it is verry difficult to walk about, & a roar of lafture, & hollowing has been almost incessant this day yelling & laughing at each other falling. I have not fell & have travelled but little since guard mount when I was relieved as Officer of the day



*Jan. 5.* This morning was clear & cold it is verry difficult to get wood the face of the earth is covered with Ice & the horses & mules cannot keep their feet, the soldiers are cutting the pine & Oak groves in & close about this Citty of Littlerock, verry many beautifull trees have been cut down this day that money cannot replace. I went into the city & took dinner with Lieut Col Caldwell & ——— of the 3 Iowa Cav at the Widow ——— They have a room in her house & board with her she is a fine looking woman, afternoon the Col & I walked out to his Regt they have most all joined the veterans & expect to go to Iowa soon to recruit we walked back & H Grages & B Hartzell took tea with me at my tent

*Jan. 6.* The ground covered with a glare of Ice so that it is difficult for man or beast to keep on their feet. Evening I was solicited to go & conduct a young converts meeting & the good Lord was with us in great power Afternoon Henry Grages came & spent a few hours with me & took tea, & he & I called a short time on Lieut Col Caldwell, I bought a span of mares of Henry to apply on a debt he ows me the mares are in Iowa & are to be delivered to My Brother A L Pearson & I will give them to my Daughter & her husband

*Jan. 7.* Cloudy & Cold it has not thaughed any this day the roads are in as good order for sleighing as it is possible to be, but horses can scarcely stand that are not rough shod & some get down & cannot get up & are left to perish & die by the hard hearted riders. I went in command of a fatigue party & reported to Capt B. O. Carr. A. Q. M. & we were dismissed Afternoon Geo P Clark of Davis County & a veteran of the 3 Iowa Cav called & spent part of the P.M. with me Evening I attended with the Chaplain & others of Our Reg the meeting at Our Church in the City & truly we had a time of power Wm Fish of my Co was unusually happy & many others of us & Bruce Smith of my Co was forward for prayers

*Jan. 8.* At 12 Oc noon a detail of 100 men, with several Sargeants Corporals, 2 Lieuts & Capt Fee of my Co in command to report at 1½ Oc P.M. in proper order as a part of a guard to attend the execution of a Rebble Spy David O Dodd at 2½ Oc a hollow square was formed by the detailed guards of each Regt around the gallows in front of the St Johns Colledge, towards the arcinel & at ¼ past 3 Oc an ambulance with Dodd his coffin & chaplain Peck of the 28 Wisconsin escorted by a guard drove in the square & under the gallows Evening the Chaplain & I attended our Church in the city he preached & I exorted after him & Opened a Speaking meeting we had a good time truly the Lord was with us

*Jan. 9.* The Themomiter at sunrise stood at zero here at Little Rock Ark it has been ten Degrees below Zero part of this week At 8 Oc I took charge of the Picket guards & marched out to the bridge over Fouche Creek on the pine Bluff road & relieved Lieut [Walter S.] Johnson of Co I & his guards, at about noon I arrested Aca Crow a citizen living out some 25 miles on the pine Bluff road he had a pass from the

Provost Martial to pass out our lines with several items of merchandize, he had on one of the federal overcoats, had cut the buttons off I had him take it off & I found with him \$550.00 in silver he was trying to smuggle out of our lines, I took it & sent it with the overcoat & Crow under the charge of a Sergeant & two men to the Provost Martial, He Crow has two sons in the Rebble army, he claims to be union but three of his neighbours say he is a rebble

*Sunday, Jan. 10.* P M the roads continue fine for sleighing but there are no sleighs in this part among the sporting schivelry. At 8 Oc A M. the Brigade officer of the day Capt Wright relieved me from my picket post to go to the Provo Officer to attend to the case of Aca Crow who I took yesterday & sent in under guard, he was released his specia given him to deposit in this place by his pledges not to take it out of our lines. At 11 Oc A M. I attended our Church Rev. I. K. Mosher, 1st Lieut in the 18 Ill Infy, who is also now preacher in charge of the Church preached & I closed after him, text ———. I took dinner with Lieut R P Morrison of Colored Regt who is mustering officer for the State of Ark, he boards at ——— 3 Oc P M. I attended our Church & tryed to preach from Mathew 20 ch & 8 first verses Lieut R. P. Morrison exorted after me, we had a pleasant time Evening by request of Our Chaplain who has the Superentendance also of the M E Church Coloured I went to it 2nd Lieut [Josiah H.] McVey of Co B our Reg a United Brothren Minister had agreed to preach for them his text was Romans 6th 23rd I exorted after him.

*Jan. 11.* Capt Fee is Brigade Officer of the day, there has been nothing to disturb the monotony about camp I was in the city & saw David W. Dodd Uncle to the spy that was hung here on the 8th, & the Preacher of the M E Church south of this place Rev Colburn who was the spy's speritual adviser from the time he was arested until about 2 hours before he was hung and they & many others I saw take the oath of alegeance, but many here think that Dodd & the Rev Rebble Colborn fear that something will yet come out that will implicate them as a party with the spy, Colborn left the spy in the verry hour of his greatest need & gave no notice of his going to forsake him, & som think he is more guilty than the spy that was caught, it is a fact beyond doubt that he prayed with great earnestness just before we took this place, for the Almy to confuse & distroy the Federal army.

*Jan. 12.* Capt Fee being on duty in the A M as Brigade Officer of the day I was in command & had the Co out On Battalion inspection Evening I attended & took part in a speaking meeting in the City at Our Church we had a good time

*Jan. 13.* The roads a perfect slush morning we ware on battallion drill. Evening I attended the young converts prayer & speaking meeting in Our brigade Chapple, the house was full & the good Lord was with us in his spirits power & the shouts were numerous among his people, truly the Lord is good Near 12 Oc night I received orders to be ready at 6 Oc A M in the morning of the 14th armed & equipped

with five days rations to take charge of a detail of guards, for the steamer Leon for a trip to Pine Bluff

*Jan. 14.* On Steamer Leon. Capt Thos Smith Clerk Saml K Wood At 6 Oc A M. I left camp in charge of 25 men armed & equipped & rations for 5 days, & reported on the Levy to the Steamer Leon, at Little Rock, & went on board to guard the boat & Government stores to Pine Bluff & back, at 10 Oc A M we left the city & passed on the day with no interruptions except an occasional hitting a sand bar, at dusk we cast anchor opposite the plantation of James Craig, I had his ferry boat brought alongside for safe keeping through the night, the wind arose & our anchor was not sufficient ——— blew to the shore & we had to tye up, I properly stationed guards. Mr Craig & ——— came to the landing I brought them on board & would have kept them until morning but Mr Demby a refugee from this country was on board & I having an acquaintance with him I released them on his assurances of their loyalty, Rev Maj R B Morrison of the 4 Ark Colored & Capt Logan of the 2 Ark Colored are on board with us At night I got Old Saml Levies to Preach on the boat & Wm Greg to exort both Colored & I closed after them the old man is an old Preacher & slave near Pine Bluff he tells a tale of suffering for Christs sake. Greg is from Chicago, Ill.

*Jan. 15.* At day break we loosed cable & started down the river, we saw no signs of Rebs through the night, And we passed the day without seeing any & nothing of interest we had some bother in rubbing & butting sand bars but not serious We wooded at John R Kings, Jefferson County N.W. side of the river. 20 miles from Pine Bluff by land & 50 by water two of my boys Simon Launtz & John Morrison shot each a wild goose We landed at Pine Bluff about sunset all safe, At dark a detail of contrabands arived to unload the boat & Lieut Celso, Post C — Master released my guards & told me that I & my men could rest for the night, & just at this moment a Comitty & a Colored Minister of the Baptist Church came & wished me to go & preach in the Baptist church to the contrabands & soldiers I talked from James 4th & 14th & the Chaplain of the 1st Indiana Cavelry Fergisson was to close after me but just as I was through the cry of fire disturbed the audience a hedgeway burnt.

*Jan. 16.* In appearance the country we saw this day is rich but level the river is not so full of snags as above the Bluff 6 Oc A M it was discovered by Maj A. B Morrisson of the 4 Arkansaw Coloured that a box of clothing had been opened & 1 doz shirts & 4 doz socks taken out, & I at once had guards placed about & searched the boat & found part of them in the hole of the boat & the ballance in a sack in the injine room At 7 Oc a detail of Coloured soldiers came on board & we loosed cable & went down the river some 20 miles below Pine Bluff & loaded the boat with hay & Oats the Rebs had baled on the east bank of the river at the Rebble John Halls plantation he has fled to Texas, there are plenty of fine cattle hogs & corn on the Planatation at 4 Oc



P M we had our boat loaded & was on our way back. we wooded at Sam Carsons & I had a good lunch of bread & milk & a pleasant chat they are sound union folks 5 miles from the Bluff at dusk we tyed up at the plantation of Israel Embra's about 9 miles below the Bluff I put out my Pickets & one man came in sight of them & when he was halted he said he was a friend & he retired

*Sunday, Jan. 17.* At day break we loosed cable & started from the plantation of Israel Embra's & landed one mile above at the Plantation of Julia Rome & took on several hundred sacks of corn that the Rebs had shelled & sacked there are a quantity of it yet there at 8 Oc we left, & landed again at Saml Carsons, & took on some wood we had left as we went down, & at noon we landed at Pine Bluffs again, I went in the rain out to the Post Office & had a pleasant interview with Chaplain Ferguson of the 18 Ind Cav & took tea & lodging for the night with him, at dark we went to the Baptist Church Wm F Felps preached, text Matthew 17th 28th & 30 verses inclusive, Chapl Ferguson closed.

*Jan. 18.* The ground was a little frozen in the morning, but the mud under the crust is in places knee deep & is a sort of quicksand & will shake as one tramps on it for several feet around. Pine Bluff is the Co Seat of Jefferson County is situated on a bluff some 40 or 50 feet high the place is quite flat, with a small Lake in the town, there has been about two thousand inhabitants before the war & there are some six or eight churches & now the M E Church is riddled with bullet holes & the marks of war are visible all about the town, there are numerous pine trees in the town & it is surrounded with pine of small groth some of the trees perhaps 2 ft through there is a good brick court house two storeys high & a few other good two storey houses but most of them are small one story buildings. 1st Lieut Simon Grats of the 4th Arkansas Colored came with us, we left Pine Bluff at 3 Oc A M & landed at Jesse Bradshaws at 8 Oc nite

*Jan. 19.* We have on board 13 Reb prisoners from Pine Bluff, & amongst them a Capt James Whitehead & 1st Lieut Hiram Stevens. About 7 Oc A M we commenced to load our boat with corn at Jesse Bradshaws 15 miles above Pine Bluff & got all on by 3 Oc P M & started while we ware loading the corn I had two yearling calves killed on the Opposite side of the river they belonged to the Reb Capt James Armstrong he is in the Reb army now & there is a fine crop of corn on his plantation & his darkeys say he took some blacks to texas & that he burnt his own cotten, a large crop of last year before our forces took Little Rock We landed at Thos Watkins'es Plantation & took on 13 bales of Cotten, next landed at John R Kings & wooded again, & next & after dark we landed At ——— & took on 16 of his darkeys & all ther household & kitchen doings, the master was presant & seemed cheerfull over it. While I was dressing the above named calves a Mr ——— Litten an agent to buy corn for U S rode up & offered to buy of a citizen the above Reb Capt King's corn for the U S. this is one of the many outrages on the U S

*Jan. 20.* At about 4 Oc A M we landed the Boat & I put out my picket & we remained until day break when we loosed cable & started & landed at Little Rock all safe, & I found everything going as well with the army, & after attending to some buisness I went to the Senate Chamber of the State house & witnessed the proceedings of the reorganization of the State of Arkansas & the inauguration of Judge Isaac Murphy as Governor of the State, he was a member of the Convention that met in the same house & the only man that voted to the last against secession at the time the state was voted out of the union against the will of the people as shone by their votes before his inauguration he made a short but good speach; A Mr White was sworn in as secretary of state Col Fishback a member of the presant & also was a member of the Reb Convention & after voting against secess several times yealded & voted with the traitors but is now sound he was called on & made a thorough union speach & Judge & Rev T A Butler a member from near Helena was called out & made a good speach but was more carefull of tuching the negro question than was Fishback Genl Steel & many other dignataries were presant

*Jan. 21.* We ware on Battalion drill, afternoon I wrote a letter for H Grages to Brother Augustus Pearson & also one for myself to him, Evening I attended our school at the Adgts tent the Col was presant to instruct us in the drill, I am quite unwell haveing had a high fever this afternoon I will here speak of the young Converts meeting last evening at Our log Chapple, Rev John Williams Chaplain of the 43 Indianna Inf Preach & I gave a short exortation text Isaiah 55th—1st & 3rd inclusive we had a general speaking meeting & the master of the asemblys was with us & the shouts of praise ware from many exultant hearts, & my soul said praise the Lord,

*Jan. 22.* We ware on battall drill, I had fever all day, & was unwell afternoon I was down in the city on buisness & after I was through with it I attended the Union Convention in the Theater Mr Alice of Pine Bluff was in the Chair & after the commity on resolutions presented their report & they ware acted on & adopted without a dissenting vote they ware on placing sound union men in places of trust, there was then som good speeches by Col Andrews, Butler, Alice, Jackson, Johnson, Warner.

*Jan. 23.* I was Regemental Officer of the day & was also on a board of survey at Brigade Head Qrs. Our Chaplain Rev M Huston Hare who is P Elder of this district commenced his first Qr Meeting at our newly acquired Church in the City of Little Rock at 1 Oc P M they held Qr conference & renewed the license of some local Brethren

*Sunday, Jan. 24.* At 8 Oc A M I was relieved as Officer of the day & at 9 Oc I attended our first love feast in the city of Little Rock we had a glorious time at 10½ Elder M H Hare preached text Mathew 11th 2 & 6 incl & administered the sacrament of the Lords Supper, & truly it was a precious time. some 9 ministers took sacrement & perhaps 12 to 15 women & about 150 men mostly soldiers I took dinner at

——— Vance's at 3 Oc P M. I attended & closed after John Paton Colored, at their Church it was a funeral ocasion text John 11th 25 & 26 verses God was in the midst of his people evening we ware on Dress parade & at candlelighting I called in the city & took Miss Virginia Elizabeth Vance to our church & the Chap of the 106 Ill preached & Rev Lieut Mosher exorted & called mourners a number came forward & several ware hapily converted & one of my company Abraham Umble of the number

*Jan. 25.* We had Battalioin drill & afternoon Brigade drill by Col McClain of the 43 Ind I was sent for to go into the city & preach the funeral of a citizen at 2 Oc P M but I could not get leave. I wrote out charges against John Holiday a citizen & assistant wagon Master for tyeing a negro teamster to the wheel of a wagon & unmearcifully whipping him with a wagon whip, I gave the charges to the Provost Martial Evening I called & took Miss Vance to meeting the Chaplain of the 106 Ill preached & our Chaplain Closed after & called mourners, text John 3rd 14th Several ware at the alter & 1 converted, after meeting I had the pleasure of an introduction to Cap Vance of the 6 Ills Cav & also an introduction to Capt Vance of the 4th Ark Cav he is the Father of miss V E Vance

*Jan. 26.* On Battallioin & afternoon on Brigade drill evening I attended Church in the City Capt [William] Mahon of Co E 36 Iowa Preached & Chaplain Hare closed we had a good time

*Jan. 27.* Capt was Brigade Officer of the day & I had the Co out fore & afternoon on battallioin drill Evening I attended Church in the City we had a good time & several conversions Brother Mosher preached text 1st Corinthian 15th 36th & 37 verses

*Jan. 28.* We ware out on battallioin drill fore & after noon after drill the Col excused me from Dress parade & I took Mrs Lieut Lambert down into the City to Capt Enock Vances, we had a pleasant time & took tea Mrs Lambert has been in camp two months & two days & has not had the oppertunity of speaking to a white woman since she came until I introduced her to Mrs & Miss Vance this evening at candle lighting Mr Lambert came & Miss Vance & I went to church, our Chaplain preached & Lieut Mosher closed we had a precious time & one clear conversion before I left. text the Just shall live by faith

*Jan. 29.* It Clouded up & commenced raining about 7 Oc night & we had a good shower, part of which I reed on my way to camp from our meeting in the City Morning we signed up the pay rolls & I witnessed the rolls Evening we went down in the city to our meeting Chaplain Thornton Hedges preached Chaplain Hare sang a spiritual song after & Chap Williams exorted & called mourners there ware near 20 came to the alter & I cannot tell how many ware converted as I left before meeting was out Text John 14th & 1st verse

*Jan. 30.* I am officer of the day Our meetin is going on but I cannot attend until I am releaced from duty at guard mount in the morning



Our Chaplain commenced Quarterly meeting for the Coloured Methodist at their Church in this City this day

*Sunday, Jan. 31.* It rained nearly all last night at guard mount this A. M. I was relieved as Officer of the day. I then went with our Chaplain to his quarterly meeting at the coloured Methodist church in the City of Little Rock at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 10 Oe A. M. I Preached & Elder Hare exorted & opened the dores of the church & some 18 joined, text John 3rd 14th & 15th verses, at 2 Oe P.M. Elder Hare preached & John Payton a black man exorted & opened the dores of the Church quite a number joined text we had a Sacramental acasion & it was truly a refreshing time some two hundred took the sacrament & many shouted the praises of God, after we dismissed I went & spent the evening until night at Capt Enoch Vances', at night I attended & preached for the Coloured people & John Payton a black man exorted & called mourners between 40 & 50 came forward & many went down where they were as seekers, & a number obtained pardon before I left & they continued after I left truly it was a time of power, my text was John 5th 39 verse Search the Scriptures &c

*Feb. 1.* I spent most of the day in the City of Little Rock accompanying Capt Fee's Brotherinlaw Capt Fee was Regtmental Officer of the day, I had the company on Dress parade, & at night I attended our school of Officers There was an order read on Dress parade announcing us in the 7th army Corps Genl Steele commanding While we ware in the city some Cavalry soldiers made a charge on ten barrels of apples belonging to a Citizen that had just arived with Sixty barrels & they emptied & took ten barrels in double quick time

*Feb. 2.* I am in command of the Picket guard, at the Bridge over Bayou Fouch on the Pine Bluff road South east of Little Rock  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

*Feb. 3.* At 9 Oe A. M. I was relieved from Picket Post by 2nd Lieut McVay of Co. B. nothing of importance occurred on our post. At  $10\frac{1}{2}$  Oe A. M. Maj Sullivan Army pay master paid our Co I rec'd pay for 2 months Nov Dec up to 31st. \$214.95. 1 Oe I went down in the city & saw Rev M B Wayman Chap of the 3 Iowa Cav & mad arrangements for him to take \$200.00 to my Daughter at Keosauqua. At 2 Oe P.M. I attended the Coloured Church, & Conducted the Services of the Lovefeast, & we had a time of great power, truly the Lord was with us & the poor coloured people rejoice greatly at their presant priviledges.

*Feb. 4.* I am Regimental Officer of the day, nothing worthy of note has transpired.

*Feb. 5.* I was taken with severe gripeing panes, & suffered all day but kept on duty I took the Company out & had Company drill forenoon, the 1st time since last June that I have drilled in Co drill, at 5 Oe P.M. I took Charge of a detail of 70 men marched them to the river & over to the depot & loaded the Steam ferry boat with comissary, & returned to Camp before midnight the Officers on the boat say we ware

the best detail of men that ever loaded their boat. At midnight A Severe Storm of wind threightned to demolish our tent, & I guess every officer almost was up adjusting their tents.

*Feb. 6.* I was awoke early in the morning by a messenger from the General Hospital after me to go over & talk to, & pray for, Geo. Clark of the 3rd Iowa Cav. I got up, & awoke our Chaplain, I went over & talked & prayed with him & remained until after breakfast, the Chaplain came & he had each of us to pray with him again, he professed to have received remission for sins & gave clear testimony he talked profusedly, & many of his ideas ware brillant & deligtfull we ware often affected to tears, he talked to each one about him & had them promise to meet him in heaven

*Sunday, Feb. 7.* After our morning inspection I went into the city at 10½ Oc A M. I Preached for the Coloured people there was a crouded house & I trust we had a profitable meeting; text 1st Cor 16th Ch 13 v. 2 Oc P M. Brother Gaty of Ill, & I, went to the Coloured M E Church & John Payton black man preached a funeral discourse & he astonished the white soldiers with his eloquence, there was a Glorious time I opened the dores of the church & took in 16 members, his text was 1st Cor 15th 58th—, I was on dress perade & at Candlelighting I attended the M E Church white in the city, Chap Thornton Hedges of the 106 Ill preached text 1st Cor 15th-16 v., Brother Hedges is a Cumberland Prisbe & is I believe a good man, but he did make a bad out, & endeavoured hard to show that the Christian life was one of suffering, & that the wicked enjoyed this life much better than the Child of God, Rev Mosher exorted after him & showed clearly that the Christian in this life are much the happiest. I called at Capt Vances, & at Brother ——— I saw Abram Garbrant Private in 54 Ill Infy, Drumed out of the service, his head was shaved, he wept, & in takeing leave of his comrades he shook hands, & with weaping eyes he told them to act honourable & not get drumed out for \$24.00 which was the charge against him for steeleing it from their sutler

*Feb. 8.* Forenoon I attended to getting us a new table made & went to the city & got us some comissary stores. Afternoon by the Solicitation of our good Chaplain I attended the association of Chaplains & was voted a seat amongst them, & invited to take part, in their exercises, & I gave a brief statement of my labour, & success in my duty, as minister in charge of the Church of Coloured Methodist in the City; We had a pleasant interview & I returned to Camp in time to take the Co on Dress Perade. Capt is Divission officer of the day

*Feb. 9.* I am Officer of the day nothing of interest to record except an order for Our Lieut Col, Lieut Birnbaum & 4 other enlisted men to go to Davenport Iowa to take charge of recruits & bring them down here, the Sargt Major of our Regt Wm Caldwell Our Orderly A. I Boston. & Corp Bailey of Co K are going This night a Private was killed in the city of Little Rock on the lot of the Reb Genl Fagan.



*D. W. Ribbensee*

From a tintype, at the age of sixty-five.



*Oak Watson*

From a daguerreotype, at the age of fifty.



# ANNALS OF IOWA

---

## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

---

### THE MASON-REMEY AND THE KILBOURNE COLLECTIONS

---

We can now acknowledge the gift of invaluable collections of documentary materials and objects illustrative of early Iowa persons and places, respectively, from Charles Mason Remey of Washington, D. C., and from Mrs. Emma Kilbourne Wright of Keokuk, Iowa.

From Mr. Remey comes that which we designate as the Mason-Remey collection, that from Mrs. Wright as the Kilbourne collection.

Neither of these collections will be available to the general public until they are finally deposited in permanent receptacles. The courtesy will be extended, of course, to any person duly credentialed, who is in pursuit of information leading to valuable historical contributions, who first submits the definite object of such investigation and complies with our rule in such cases, namely, that other uses shall not be made of the materials, and that the definite and final form of matter intended to be published with credit, shall be first approved by the curator.

#### MASON-REMEY COLLECTION

Hon. Charles Mason was born at Pompey, Onondaga County, New York, October 24, 1804. He entered West Point Military Academy in 1825, and was graduated in 1829 at the head of his class. Among his fellow students were Jefferson Davis, Albert Sidney Johnson, Joseph E. Johnston, Leonidas Polk and Robert E. Lee, the latter three being members of his class of 1825. He immediately became a law student, yet remained at West Point two years as an assistant professor of civil engineering. He then resigned from the army, entered a lawyer's office in New York City, was admitted to the bar in June, 1832, and com-

menced the practice in September, 1832, at Newbury, New York. In 1834 he removed to New York City.

For some time he had contributed to the *New York Evening Post*, then edited by William Cullen Bryant. While Mr. Bryant was absent in Europe from 1834 to 1836 Mr. Mason acted as editor. He removed to Wisconsin Territory in November, 1836, to near Belmont, where the legislature was then in session. In February, 1837, he traveled on horseback to Burlington, then the temporary capital of Wisconsin Territory, in what on July 3, 1838, became Iowa Territory. In March he purchased some land, now part of the city, about two miles from the boat landing, and made that his home. In April Governor Henry Dodge appointed him one of his aids, and also public prosecutor for Des Moines County. On August 1, 1837, occurred his marriage with Miss Angeline Gear at Berkshire, Massachusetts. In July, 1838, Iowa Territory was created, of which President Van Buren appointed Mr. Mason chief justice. Four years later, 1842, President Tyler reappointed him, as did President Polk in 1846. He came to this position at the age of thirty-four years. Although handicapped by the newness of the country, lack of acquaintance with the people and their customs, the scarcity of libraries, the lack of precedents, he brought to his work a good education, talent, integrity, and judicial qualities, which soon enabled him to establish that high reputation he ever afterward enjoyed.

Iowa became a state on December 28, 1846, but as the conditions of the parties in the General Assembly at that time prevented the election of the new judges of the Supreme Court, Judge Mason held over and became the first chief justice of the state, filling that position until May, 1847, when he resigned. In April of that year he had been nominated by the Democrats for state superintendent of public instruction, but was defeated by James Harlan by 413 votes. The First General Assembly, in January, 1847, authorized Governor Briggs to employ counsel for Iowa in the controversy over the Missouri boundary line. He employed Judge Mason. At its special session in January, 1848, the First General Assembly selected Judge Mason, William G. Woodward of Muscatine, and Stephen Hempstead of Dubuque as a commission to compile a code for the state and

they produced the Code of 1851. At the end of these two important trusts Judge Mason engaged in general practice at Burlington. In 1850 he formed a law partnership with Samuel R. (General) Curtis, a former fellow student at West Point, and John W. Rankin. Soon thereafter Mr. Curtis removed to St. Louis and James M. Love took his place in the firm. He was elected county judge under a provision of the Code of 1851, taking his place September 1, 1851, as the first county judge of Des Moines County. He resigned at the end of a year, having become president of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad. In 1853 President Pierce appointed him United States commissioner of patents, but he resigned in 1857. Judge Mason was elected First District member of the Iowa Board of Education October 12, 1858, the Constitution of 1857 prescribing one member should be elected from each judicial district. There were then eleven districts. Although he drew a four-year term, he served but one year on this board, resigning in 1859, when he was employed by Munn & Company, publishers of the *Scientific American*, as the attorney in their patent agency. In 1860 he went to Washington, D. C., where he engaged in the practice of patent law, to which he devoted himself some years. "Judge Charles Mason, conceded to have been the ablest incumbent of the office of commissioner of patents, having resigned in 1859, [1857] was engaged by Munn & Co., and remained with them a long time. Among the noted cases, which exceeded 100,000 in number, conducted by this firm, was the procuring of the extension in 1860 of the Morse telegraph patent, which was vigorously opposed by some of the most eminent lawyers of the period. Prof. Morse, as well as the attorneys of record, always accorded it to Judge Mason's wise and persistent effort that the last seven and most profitable years of the patent were obtained."<sup>1</sup>

In 1861 Judge Mason was nominated by the Democrats for the office of governor of Iowa to run against Kirkwood. A faction of the Democratic party styling itself the Union party nominated William H. Merritt. For party harmony Judge Mason withdrew. In 1863 he was the Democratic nominee for judge of the Supreme Court, and although running\* over 5,000 ahead

---

<sup>1</sup>National Cyclopedia of American Biography, "Orson D. Munn," Vol. 7, p. 88.



of his ticket, was defeated by 32,000 by John F. Dillon. In 1867 he was the Democratic candidate for governor against Samuel Merrill. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for president, and in 1872 to the one which nominated Horace Greeley.

Judge Mason gave of his talent and employed his ample means in aiding the development of the city of Burlington and that section of the country. He led in establishing the Burlington city water works, was president of the Burlington Water Company, president of the Burlington & Northwestern Railway, now a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad extending from Burlington to Washington, Iowa, president of the Burlington Street Railway Company, vice president of the Burlington, Keosauqua & Western Railway, treasurer of the local school board, and president of the German American Savings Bank.

His death occurred at his home in Burlington February 25, 1882, when in his seventy-eighth year.

The wife of Judge Mason, Angeline Gear, was a sister of Ezekiel Gilbert Gear, who was the father of Senator John Henry Gear. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Mason to reach maturity, Mary J. Remey, is the wife of Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, retired. The donor of this collection, Charles Mason Remey, is a son of Admiral and Mrs. Remey.

#### THE KILBOURNE COLLECTION

The Kilbourne collection, like the Mason-Remey collection, is a reservoir of materials flowing from many lives. David W. Kilbourne was born at Marlborough, Connecticut, April 13, 1803. He married Miss Harriet Rice at Albany, New York, in 1827. He became a commission merchant in New York City, but suffered heavy losses through a disastrous fire. In 1836 he removed to the West and for some months divided his time between Peoria, Illinois, and Fort Des Moines, in what was then Wisconsin Territory, but which in 1838 became Iowa Territory. At Fort Des Moines he represented the New York Land Company, a concern which was engaged in purchasing lands in and locating settlers on the Half-breed Tract. In 1837 Fort Des Moines was abandoned. There Mr. Kilbourne platted a town and named it Mont-

rose. In 1839 with his brother, Edward Kilbourne, he established a general store there, and became postmaster. During these years Francis Scott Key, who in 1814 wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," was an attorney for the New York Land Company, and was in frequent correspondence with Mr. Kilbourne, and in 1841 visited Iowa and was entertained at the Kilbourne home.

Mr. Kilbourne was in Montrose when the Mormons began their arrival at Nauvoo. As one purpose of the Mormons was to secure lands in and settle on the Half-breed Tract, and as the New York Land Company's interests were antagonistic to that purpose, Mr. Kilbourne was in the midst of a strenuous controversy which sometimes threatened open conflict. He exercised rare diplomacy in averting trouble, while protecting the interests of his company and the purchasers of lands.

Late in 1843 Mr. Kilbourne removed to Fort Madison, chiefly because Fort Madison was a growing town and was better for his family, materially, educationally and socially. He there continued to care for the interests of the New York Land Company.

Both in 1840 and 1841 he had been the Whig candidate for member of the Territorial Council, but was unsuccessful in the elections. On January 3, 1848, he was admitted to the Iowa bar. His law practice, however, was chiefly restricted to land title cases, and to matters connected with his growing business interests. In 1852 he removed to Keokuk, which was becoming the business center of that region. On February 26 of that year he was chairman of the Whig State Convention at Iowa City, and later in the year he was a delegate from Iowa to the National Whig Convention at Baltimore, which nominated General Winfield Scott for president. At the Whig State Convention held at Iowa City February 22, 1854, he received substantial support for the nomination of governor. On the first ballot James W. Grimes received 70 votes; S. M. Ballard, 36; D. W. Kilbourne, 33; G. L. Nightengale, 31; James Thorington, 14; Francis Springer, 10; S. B. Shelleday, 6. On the second ballot the vote was Grimes, 153; Kilbourne, 37; Ballard, 17; Thorington, 9. In 1855 he served as mayor of the city of Keokuk.

But Mr. Kilbourne's activities were chiefly in business enterprises and in the development of the new state. On locating in

Keokuk, in addition to his activities with the New York Land Company, he had become an extensive private owner of real estate. He also became interested in the firm of Kilbourne (Edward) & Davis (Josiah), manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of furniture and crockery, and in the depression of 1857 he took over the entire business.

In 1854 Mr. Kilbourne became associated with William Leighton, Hugh T. Reid, Carlton H. Perry, Sanford J. Smith and others in the organization of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, which name, in 1864, was changed to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, and for the remainder of his life his time and energies were given to financing, constructing and operating that line of railroad. A survey of the line was made in 1854, and construction begun in 1855. Progress was slow, the road reaching Bentonsport in 1857. In that year Mr. Kilbourne became the financial agent of the company, and thereafter he maintained an office in New York City, where he secured the money for construction through the sale of bonds and other negotiations. The road reached Ottumwa in 1860, and Eddyville in 1861, but no farther until 1864, when work was resumed, and the same year was pushed on to Pella. In 1865 it reached Monroe, and on August 29, 1866, it reached Des Moines.

On December 26, 1864, Mr. Kilbourne was appointed by the mayor and city council of Keokuk to act as their financial agent in the adjustment of the heavy bonded debts of the city. This he did while in New York, in addition to his work for the railroad company.

In 1868 Mr. Kilbourne became president of the Des Moines Valley Railroad and in 1870 he visited London to further the sale of bonds in Europe. In 1873 he resigned. The road was taken over by New York financiers. He died in New York City April 24, 1876, and was interred in Keokuk.

Mr. Kilbourne was an active member of the Presbyterian church, a temperance man, and a friend of education. In 1853 he was a trustee of the Yellow Springs Collegiate Institute of Kossuth, Des Moines County. He was an outstanding figure in the development of the new state.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilbourne are ancestors of many prominent in-

dividuals. A son, George Erskine Kilbourne, was born in New York City May 26, 1832, and was brought by his parents on their removal to Iowa. He was engaged in Keokuk in the mercantile business in the firm of Cary & Kilbourne, dealt in real estate, was a director of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, and was for some time purchasing agent for that company. His death occurred February 26, 1889. The wife of George Erskine Kilbourne was Miss Augusta Wells. The donor of this collection, Mrs. Emma Kilbourne Wright, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Erskine Kilbourne.

As the Mason-Remey collection relates to the initiation of the railroad enterprise of Burlington, so the Kilbourne collection does to that of Keokuk. They form two phases of the material, often in contrast, upon local and Iowa subjects in the business and politics of the First Congressional District of Iowa from the beginning to 1880.

Both collections, while attributed respectively to Mr. Remey and Mrs. Wright, are nevertheless recorded and are to be construed as the gift of their families.

In the instance of the Kilbourne collection a special arrangement, we believe, is just and wise. In effect it is that if the city of Keokuk, or Lee County, before 1935 shall establish and administer a repository for such material which at the time shall appear to the then Curator of the Historical Department to be as good as that of the State of Iowa, these materials are to be transferred to that institution, otherwise to remain forever the property of the state of Iowa.

---

### ROPE WALK

---

Mr. John F. L. Allred, of Council Point, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, ropes of various kind and sizes, and made to order on the shortest notice. Emigrants furnished with any and all kinds desired. Remember Council Point, four miles from Kanesville, and directly on the bank of the Missouri River. Call and see. Council Point, May 15, 1850.—3t\*.—*The Frontier Guardian*, Kanesville (Council Bluffs), Iowa, June 12, 1850. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)



## NOTABLE DEATHS

---

HENRY RICKEL was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 16, 1835, and died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 18, 1925. His parents were Samuel and Barbara (Smith) Rickel. They removed with their family to Springfield, Illinois, in 1839, a few years later to Galena, Illinois, and in 1849 to Elkader, Iowa. Henry learned the cabinetmaking trade of his father. He attended school in the frontier neighborhoods in which they lived, and also a select school at West Union conducted by J. E. Cooke. In 1856 he engaged in hardware business at West Union, and later in the book and stationery business. In 1860 he was lured by the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, Colorado, into making an overland trip to that region. After returning from it he began the study of law at West Union with L. L. Ainsworth, later congressman from the Third Iowa district. In 1862 he helped Mr. Ainsworth raise Company C, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, enlisted, and was mustered in January 31, 1863, and commissioned second lieutenant of the company. Ill health compelled him to resign in June, 1864, when he resumed his law studies, reading in the office of William McClintock, with whom he formed a partnership on his admission to the bar in 1866. Later he had as partner for a time W. V. Allen, who was afterward a United States senator from Nebraska, and also W. E. Fuller, later a congressman from the Fourth Iowa district. He served as mayor of West Union and in 1877 was elected representative and served in the Seventeenth General Assembly. In 1878 he removed to Cedar Rapids and practiced his profession there continuously until his death, being associated first with A. W. West and A. V. Eastman, and later at different times with John T. Stoneman, E. H. Crocker, and P. W. Tourtellot. He was a lawyer of ability, and a business man of varied interests. He was active in the prohibition cause during the years when that struggle was dominant.

---

CHARLES LEE EARLY was born in Brown County, Ohio, July 27, 1854, and died at Sac City, Iowa, August 5, 1924. He was a son of David Watson and Sarah Jane Hook Early. He received his education in common school, in Bentonville Normal College, and in Ohio Wesleyan University. He taught school in Brown and Adams counties, Ohio, for three years, and removed to Sac County, Iowa, in 1876, taught school there one term and then entered the employ of the Sac County Bank, Sac City. From 1878 to 1882 he served as deputy county treasurer. He then formed a partnership with Phil Schaller, as Schaller & Early, the firm operating a real estate and loan business, as well as a bank at Schaller. In 1888 he was elected clerk of the District Court, was re-elected in 1890, and served four years. In 1893 he was elected representative, was re-elected in 1895, and served in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-sixth Extra general assemblies. He led the fight in

the House against the practice of the railroads granting free passes which resulted a few years later in the passage of the anti-pass legislation. Mr. Early had returned to his real estate and loan business, but in 1906 was appointed postmaster at Sac City by President Roosevelt, and was reappointed in 1910 by President Taft. During the World War he served as county food commissioner, and in other patriotic work. He was a lover of science, a lay astronomer, and an inventor of more than one highly useful instrument, one being a sun clock and locometer. It is claimed for him that he discovered the principle of the adding machine, but that some expert mechanics in Chicago whom he employed to prepare a model stole the principle and obtained the patent.

---

FRED LAURINE EATON was born at Calais, Vermont, July 10, 1859, and died at Rochester, Minnesota, July 20, 1925. Burial was at Sioux City, Iowa, his residence. His parents were Arthur Gay and Ellen May (Chase) Eaton. He was educated in public (including high) schools of Montpelier, was a clerk and teller of the First National Bank of Montpelier, 1877-81; cashier of the National Bank of Barre, Vermont, 1881-85, and cashier of the First National Bank of Montpelier, 1885-94. He was treasurer of the city of Montpelier several years, and was a colonel on the staff of Governor U. A. Woodbury. In 1894 he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, as secretary of the Credits Commutation Company, an organization formed to readjust the affairs of business concerns that had suffered by the depression of 1893. He soon became secretary-treasurer of the Sioux City Stock Yards Company, and in 1903 its president. He was also vice president of the Live Stock National Bank, president of the Hawkeye Land Company, president of the Sioux City Terminal Railway Company, secretary of the Missouri Bridge Company, president for twenty years of the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, first president of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, first secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and later its president—in fact he was connected with most of the leading financial and business concerns of the city. He was generally regarded as being the city's leader in business development. He was a member of several fraternal orders, was treasurer of the Sioux City Society of Fine Arts, was a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, was a Unitarian, and in politics a Republican.

---

EMILE MATHIAS HERTERT was born at Eich, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Europe, August 7, 1854, and died at Harlan, Iowa, July 22, 1923. His parents were Mathias and Catherine (Probst) Hertert. After receiving his primary education he entered Beauregard College, near Thionville, Alsace, and finished his education in the agricultural college at Ettelbruck, Luxemburg, in 1870. He immigrated to Luxemburg, Dubuque County, Iowa, in 1872 and in 1878 removed to Shelby County. Here he followed farming until 1884 when he became deputy county auditor, and removed to Harlan. In partnership with his brother, Lucien R. Hertert, in 1887 he entered the land, loan and abstract business

at Harlan and at Pierce, Nebraska. He later became interested in banking at both places. In 1897 he was elected county treasurer, and was re-elected in 1899, serving four years. In 1901 he was elected representative and served in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, but declined being a candidate again. For eight years he was a member of the city council of Harlan, and for the same length of time, was a member of the school board. He was a Democrat in politics.

---

MATTHEW H. FRANCIS was born in Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1872, and died in the State Hospital, Clarinda, Iowa, June 27, 1925. Burial was in a cemetery near his home in Peoples Township, Boone County. He was brought by his parents in their removal to the vicinity of Moingona, Boone County, Iowa, the fall of 1872. Later the family removed to a farm in Peoples Township. Matthew attended country school, was graduated from Woodward High School in 1888, and from Highland Park College in 1894. He taught school during winters for a few years, farming in summers, but later gave his entire time to farming. He held several township offices, was a member of the Boone County Board of Education, was president of the Boone County Farm Bureau for two years, was assistant secretary of the Senate of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly, and in 1924 was elected representative and served in the Forty-first General Assembly. He was a member of the Baptist church in which he was an ardent worker, and was a Republican in politics. He was never married. His devotion to his public service caused a nervous breakdown after the close of the legislative session.

---

JAMES L. WARREN was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, September 23, 1860, and died in Des Moines May 17, 1925. His parents were Robert B. and Emily L. (Bingham) Warren. His boyhood was spent in the farm home. He attended common school and later Penn College for some three years. He read law in the office of Bolton & McCoy of Oskaloosa, was admitted to the bar there in December, 1886, and practiced there until June, 1891, when he removed to Pella and engaged in practice there with his brother, Granville E. Warren, for the first three years, after which he practiced alone. In 1892 Granville E. was elected county attorney, but owing to his failing health he did but little of the work of the office, the duties for the ensuing two years devolving upon James L., who had been made his assistant. In 1899 James L. was elected representative, and was re-elected in 1901, serving in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth assemblies. In 1903 he was elected senator and served in the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second general assemblies. In 1910 he took up the practice of his profession in Des Moines, removing his family there in 1917. From early manhood he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a Republican in politics, and a most worthy citizen.

WILLIAM I. ATKINSON was born on a farm near Clarksville, Butler County, Iowa, March 17, 1876, and died in University Hospital, Iowa City, August 1, 1925. Burial was at Clarksville. He attended country school, Clarksville High School, and Upper Iowa University three years, after which he entered the State University of Iowa where he specialized in history and political science. He was graduated from the Law Department of the University and was admitted to the bar in 1906. He then engaged as a manager of Chautauqua and lyceum circuits. In 1912 he was elected representative from Butler County and was re-elected in 1914, serving in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth general assemblies, being speaker of the House in the Thirty-sixth. Soon after this service he removed to Waterloo. He was a trustee of Upper Iowa University, took a great interest in education, and in athletics, in which he excelled in his college days, being a football star at the University in 1902 to 1906. He was of almost gigantic frame, yet agile of body and alert of mind. He had a very large acquaintance among platform talent and among political leaders, as well as young people generally, and was much loved for his many good qualities.

---

GEORGE T. REDDICK was born near Pictou, Ontario, Canada, March 29, 1864, and died near Iowa City, Iowa, July 20, 1925. In his early manhood he ran a newspaper a few years in South Dakota, lived in Chicago awhile, and in 1896 located in Iowa City and followed both general printing and newspaper work, at one time being editor of the *Iowa City Republican*. He became a leading member of the Democratic party in his section of the state, was elected city clerk of Iowa City in 1911 and served two terms. In April, 1917, Governor Harding appointed him a member of the State Board of Parole to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John E. Howe, and a few weeks later appointed him to the full six-year term. He resigned in March, 1922, and soon thereafter resumed printing in Iowa City. He was perhaps the best known member of the B. P. O. E. in Iowa, had been president of the Iowa State Elks Association, and for years had personally conducted all the trans-continental tours of Iowa Elks to their grand lodge meetings. He was returning from such a trip when, on the Rock Island train within thirty miles of his home, he was stricken and died instantly.

---

CHARLES ESCHER, JR., was born in Iowa County, Iowa, September 4, 1872, and died near Botna, Shelby County, August 10, 1925. Burial was at Harlan. He was brought to Shelby County by his parents in their removal there in 1876. He attended common school, Harlan High School, and was one and a half years at Cornell College, Mount Vernon. In 1892 he joined with his father in the firm of Charles Escher & Son for the operation of their large farm near Botna, and the breeding and importing of Aberdeen Angus cattle. The father retired about 1903 and his son-in-law, Earl Ryan, took his place in the firm. They achieved



the reputation of having one of the largest and best herds of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle in America. Charles, Jr., became president of the State Meat Producers' Association, was a representative of the state at the meetings of the National Live Stock Association in 1901 and 1905 by appointments of Governors Shaw and Cummins, was the Ninth District member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1910, was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Shelby County from 1908 to 1911, and was elected representative in 1910 and served in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly. He was a Democrat in politics.

---

SCOTT A. POWER was born near Pulaski, Davis County, Iowa, December 9, 1869, and died at the home of his mother in Bloomfield August 9, 1925. Burial was at Bloomfield. His parents were Albert and Angeline Wilson Power. He attended country school, was graduated from the Southern Iowa Normal Institute at Bloomfield in 1888, and from Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant in 1893. For eighteen years he was in school work, being high school principal at Mediapolis and Fairfield, town superintendent at Colfax and Coon Rapids, and in 1903 came to Fairfield as city superintendent, remaining six years, at the end of which time he entered the retail coal business in that city. He was active in local affairs at Fairfield, was secretary of the Chautauqua Association, and president of the Community Club. In 1912 he was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church which met in Minneapolis. In 1912 he was elected representative and served in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly. The last few years of his life he resided on and managed the farm near Pulaski on which he was born.

---

CHARLES OLSEN was born in Sweden May 9, 1870, and died in the Methodist Hospital, Des Moines, July 11, 1925. Burial was at Beaver, Iowa, his residence. His father dying, his mother, with her children, immigrated to America in 1873 and soon thereafter removed to Boone County. Charles attended common school and Drake University. In 1895 he was elected county recorder of Boone County, in which position he served four years, and later removed to a farm near Beaver. He served on the local school board, was secretary of the Beaver Co-operative Elevator Company, was vice president of the Beaver Savings Bank, and in 1920 was elected senator and served in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth general assemblies.

---

WILLIAM HARRISON McHENRY, JR., was born in Des Moines January 1, 1860, and died in Des Moines August 5, 1925. His parents were William Harrison McHenry, Sr., and Mary Butterfield McHenry who were early settlers of Des Moines. W. H. McHenry, Sr., was the first mayor of Des Moines and was a judge of the District Court from 1879 to 1886. W. H., Jr., was graduated from the Des Moines High School in 1877,

from the Iowa State College at Ames in 1881 with the degree of S. B., and from the Law Department of Drake University in 1883 with the degree of LL. B. In 1905 Drake University conferred on him the degree of LL. D. Following the completion of his law course in 1883 he entered practice in Des Moines, which he followed until 1902, when he was elected district judge. He resigned January 1, 1917, and became vice president and general counsel of the Des Moines City Railway Company. He was a lecturer on law at Drake University for twenty-nine years, was a popular and able public speaker, and a patriotic and useful citizen.

---

CHARLES C. CANNON was born at Philadelphia, Loudon County, Tennessee, June 28, 1862, and died at the same place May 20, 1924, and was buried there. He was graduated from the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, in 1885, and in 1886 removed to Paullina, Iowa, where he engaged in the grain business, which he followed for about thirty-eight years. During that time he had as partners at different times John Metcalf, Will Metcalf, and Harry Cannon. In 1908 he was a delegate from Iowa to the Democratic National Convention which met at Denver and nominated W. J. Bryan. In 1912 he was elected representative from O'Brien County and served in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly. He had returned to the home of his youth, in the hope of regaining his health, only a few weeks before death overtook him.

---

WILLIAM M. BYERLY was born near Anamosa, Iowa, March 31, 1854, and died in Anamosa July 30, 1924. His parents were Michael and Elizabeth Jefferies Byerly. He was educated in public school and in Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa. For twelve years he taught school in winter, farming in summer, and later gave his entire attention to farming. He was township assessor twelve years, and school director eighteen years. In 1906 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, and in 1908 was elected representative and re-elected in 1910, serving in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth general assemblies. He was active in patriotic organizations during the World War. On retiring from his farm and removing to Anamosa a few years prior to his death he became chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee.

---

OMAR PACHA WYLAND was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, August 20, 1855, and died at Harlan, Iowa, August 18, 1923. His parents were Isaac P. and Julia Wyland. They removed with their family to a farm in Shelby County, Iowa, in 1856. Omar attended public school and from 1873 to 1875 attended Des Moines College. He taught school in Shelby County a few terms, and in 1877 took a position in the C. J. and D. M. Wyland land and abstract office in Harlan, and later purchased the business and conducted it throughout the rest of his life. He held several local offices, such as member of the city council, and treasurer

of the school district. In 1888 he was elected clerk of the District Court, and was re-elected in 1890, serving four years. In 1903 he was elected representative and served in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first general assemblies. He was a Democrat in politics.

---

JOHN EDWARDS BRUCE was born in Lake County, Illinois, December 21, 1861, and died at Rockford, Iowa, March 22, 1924. His parents were Joshua and Elizabeth Ann Bruce. He received his education in the public schools of Dundee, Illinois, and in an academy at that place. He removed with his parents to a farm near Rockford, Floyd County, Iowa, in 1880. He farmed for several years, was a grain and live stock dealer, dealt in real estate, and the last ten years of his life was in the drug business, living continuously near or in Rockford. He held several township offices and in 1910 was elected representative, and was re-elected in 1912, serving in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth general assemblies. He was a member of the Baptist Church and a Republican in politics.

---

CHRIS A. VOELKER, SR., was born at Hoekenheim, Baden, Germany, August 16, 1850, and died in Dubuque, Iowa, August 13, 1925. When he was four months old his parents, Leopold and Magdalena Voelker, immigrated to America and located in Dubuque. He was educated in Trinity Parochial School, now St. Mary's. He learned the chair making trade but in 1873 established a dry goods and clothing store. In 1890 he entered the insurance business, and later, real estate, in which he attained great success. About 1915 he caused to be organized the Voelker Realty Company, of which he was president. He was also interested in many other of the large business concerns of the city. In 1886 he was elected mayor of Dubuque and served two years, and in 1896 was elected representative and served in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, declining further political service.

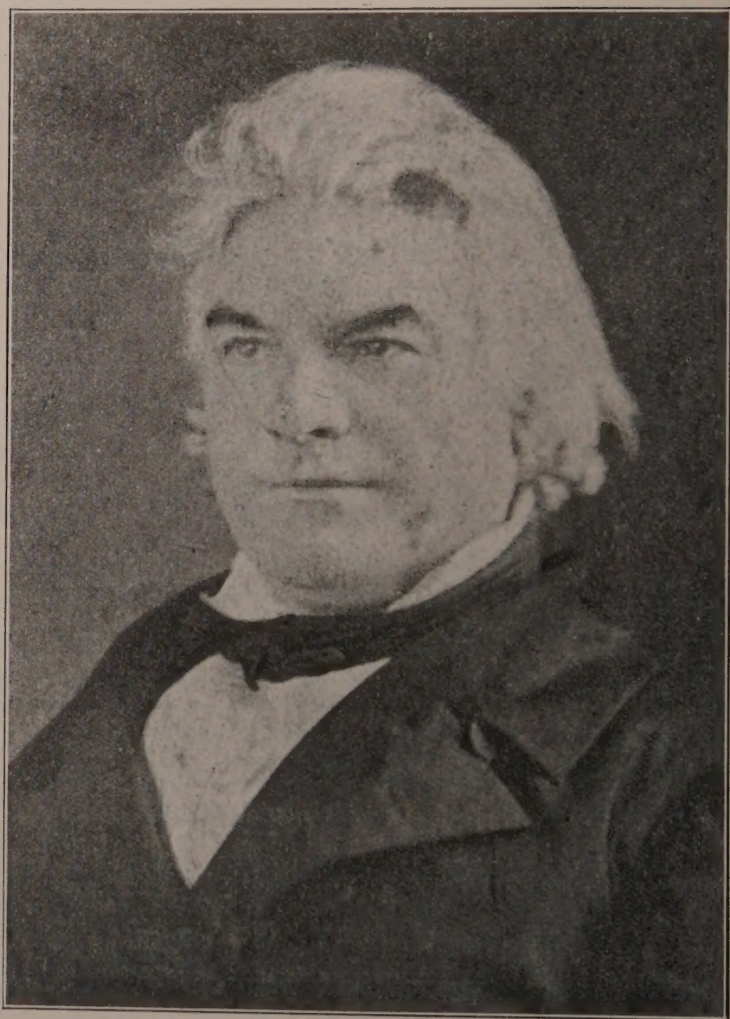
---

PATRICK C. WINTER was born near Keosauqua, Iowa, April 16, 1859, and died at Creston July 25, 1925. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. John Winter, who removed with their family to Lincoln Township, Union County, when Patrick was a child. He attended rural school, taught school some years, read law with Rowell & Milligan and with McDill & Sullivan, both firms of Afton, was admitted to the bar and entered practice there. He was elected county attorney of Union County in 1888, and was re-elected in 1890, serving from 1889 to 1892 inclusive. When the county seat was changed from Afton to Creston in 1890 he removed to Creston. He continued in practice there, and in 1918 was elected a judge of the Third Judicial District, but resigned February 28, 1922, because of loss of hearing.









ANDREW PICKENS BUTLER

United States Senator from South Carolina, 1847-57.

From a photograph loaned by Mr. Reid Elkins, Greenville, South Carolina.